# Newport Mercury.

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## The Mercury.

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## Local Matters.

### Building Operations.

Now that spring gives evidence of being close at hand the mechanics and laborers of Newport are hoping for a return of the prosperity which was lacking during the summer of 1903. There are a number of construction enterprises of considerable magnitude which have been merely awaiting favorable weather, and there is every indication that within a short time there will be plenty of employment for both skilled and unskilled labor.

The construction of the Newport & Providence Railway will give employment to quite a number of men, and although it is not anticipated that many Newporters will be engaged in that work, still the company's pay roll will undoubtedly put considerable money into circulation in this city for several months. The expense of carting material, all of which has been done by residents of Newport and the island towns, has not been small, and when the track-layers, linemen, barnbuilders and others get to work in earnest there will be a small army of men employed, all of whom will probably look to Newport for their supplies.

There are a number of important buildings now in course of erection or under contemplation which will give employment to quite a number. The Ferretti building and the new structure for the Builders and Merchants Exchange are already under way. There will be at least one new "cottage" for the Bellevue avenue district which will be begun probably this spring, and plans have been drawn for a new and expensive summer residence at Jamestown to take the place of one of the elaborate residences condemned by the government some time ago.

Then there is the new high school. It may be far in the future but it will undoubtedly come some time and that is of course a work on which only Newport contractors and Newport labor will be employed. With the many smaller buildings soon to be begun there should be enough work during the spring to furnish employment for quite a number of men.

### Robert McLeod Killed.

Robert McLeod, gardener for Reginald C. Vanderbilt, was fatally injured at Mr. Vanderbilt's farm, Sandy Point, while endeavoring to control a fractious horse Wednesday night. The horse was hitched to a heavy two horse wagon and suddenly started to run. Mr. McLeod sprang to its head but was knocked down and the wagon passed over him. He suffered severe injuries and lingered in much pain until Thursday morning when death resulted, in spite of the best medical attendance and tender care.

Mr. McLeod was 56 years of age. He was well and favorably known in this city, having been for years in the employ of Hon. Daniel B. Fearing and of his father, the late Henry S. Fearing. He was a prominent member of Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Newport Horticultural Society. He is survived by a widow.

Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church in this city on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and will be attended by the societies of which he was a member. The Odd Fellows' ritual will be conducted by Excelsior Lodge.

John J. Rowe, an employe at the Old Colony boiler shop, was killed by falling down stairs at his residence, 31 Warner street, Wednesday night. His fall was caused by a sudden faintness and his injuries proved fatal in a very short time. He is survived by one son, Charles A. Rowe, of the U. S. Navy, and two daughters.

Mr. A. Cass Canfield, one of the best known summer residents of Newport, and a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club, died at Aiken, S. C., of pneumonia on Thursday.

Mr. John Gilpin who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is steadily improving. His condition shows material improvement each day.

Colonel A. A. Barker and his son left for Cuba on Thursday on a business trip.

Colonel John C. Seabury has arrived home from his trip to Bermuda.

### The Boom Committee.

The Newport progress committee has placed the contract for printing the boom booklet with the Frank Presbrey Company of New York, this firm having had a man on the ground to consider what was the form of book best adapted to the needs of the situation. A handsome and very striking book is promised. At the same meeting of the committee a sub-committee was appointed to consider the question of a sporting park, along the lines suggested by F. M. Ware. The committee will endeavor to lease some suitable place for the coming summer if funds are forthcoming.

It was also decided that the committee on industries should endeavor to induce the United States Electric Clock Company to locate here, as the committee thought it would be a desirable industry for the city.

The treasurer reported that $1,851 has been subscribed, of which amount $728 has been paid in.

### Island Cemetery Co.

The annual meeting of the Island Cemetery Corporation was held at the old state house on Monday evening, President R. S. Franklin presiding. The annual reports of the trustees and treasurer were read and received. The report of Treasurer Henry C. Stevens shows the following receipts and expenditures for the year:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance March 16, 1903, | $4,117.09 |
| Sale of lots ($1,028) less one half for improvements of grounds | 514.00 |
| Labor and material, | 7,358.83 |
| | $11,989.92 |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stationery and Postage, | $86.00 |
| Annual Meeting, | 10.71 |
| Salaries, | 1,600.00 |
| Labor and material, | 5,495.37 |
| Balance, | 4,799.84 |
| | $11,989.92 |

Messrs. Henry C. Stevens, Philip Rider and Grant P. Taylor, whose terms as members of the board of trustees expired were re-elected.

### Birthday Celebration.

Post Commander A. L. Trowbridge celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his birth on Monday. In the evening a number of his comrades from the Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., with other friends, assembled at his home on Gould street to help celebrate his birthday. Miss Bertha Young rendered a number of violin solos; Mr. George A. Pritchard sang several songs and Mr. William S. Bailey was heard in recitation. There followed songs by the Post Quartette, graphophone selections by Mr. William D. Sayer, sleight-of-hand performance by Mr. Charles H. Clarke and an address by Rev. A. P. Record.

Miss Sadie Bailey was the accompanist of the evening.

Mr. Trowbridge received a number of gifts from friends.

At a meeting of the special committee on building the new high school held on Monday evening, it was decided to request a special meeting of the city council and a meeting was called by Mayor Boyle for Thursday evening.

Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has purchased from the heirs of Charles C. Slocum their farm on the East Main road and Sandy Point avenue in Portsmouth, directly opposite Oakland Farm.

The body of Mrs. Sarah Brown Vernon, who died in Morristown, N. J., arrived in Newport Monday afternoon, accompanied by her two sons, one of whom conducted the service at the grave in the Island Cemetery. Mrs. Vernon was 78 years of age.

It is reported that there will not be the usual plentitude of colored farm hands for the farms on the island towns this summer, as the demand for labor in Baltimore will keep many of the Southern laborers at home.

The steamer Plymouth of the Fall River Line has been experimenting with wireless telegraphy and her instruments have succeeded in making good connection with the stations on the shore.

Mr. Richard Bliss delivered a lecture at the Rogers High School on "Some Popular Fallacies" Monday afternoon before a large gathering of teachers. The lecture was a most interesting one.

Steamer Plymouth was placed on the Fall River line Monday night, while steamer Priscilla has gone on the dry dock in New York to receive her annual overhauling.

Miss Rose Howard has been entertaining Miss Florence Youlden of Providence at her home on Spring street.

Messrs. William Gardiner, Thomas Crosby, Jr., and Archie Sherman are in New York on a pleasure trip.

Mr. Alfred L. Hammett of Pelham Manor, N. Y., is in town for a visit to relatives.

### Recent Deaths.

**Mrs. Borden Manchester.**

Mrs. Amanda M., widow of Mr. Borden Manchester, died at her home in Little Compton on Wednesday, in the seventy-first year of her age.

Mrs. Manchester was a most estimable lady and had many friends in this city.

The deceased was the mother of Mr. Frank E. Manchester, of this city, the well-known contractor and builder.

The funeral takes place from her late residence in Little Compton this afternoon.

**Mrs. William Shepley.**

Mrs. Annie Elizabeth, wife of Tax Assessor William Shepley, died at her home on Channing street at midnight Wednesday after an illness of several months' duration.

Mrs. Shepley during her life had made for herself a host of friends. During her illness she bore her sufferings most patiently and awaited the end which she realized must come shortly.

Mrs. Shepley had no children, but two children by Mr. Shepley's first wife survive her; also a sister and a brother, Mrs. James A. Eddy and Mr. George I. Steele.

### Attractive Millinery Opening.

One is reminded that spring is with us judging from the Easter millinery display. Schreier's Opening the coming week will draw crowds to this well known establishment. The exhibit of pattern hats promises to be larger and superior to any heretofore shown in this vicinity—both in Parisian designs and their own productions, which is always up to date.

Ladies are particularly requested to call on the Opening days, Monday and Tuesday next, when we feel assured they will find Schreier's is the leading millinery store.

### Stereopticon Lecture.

The fourth stereopticon lecture given by Rev. G. W. Mead in the First Presbyterian Church was held Sunday evening when the church was filled to overflowing. The subject was Sheldon's "In His Steps." When the lecture was about half over an accident happened to the lantern.

Mr. Mead announced that this would necessitate a postponement of the remainder of the lecture, which would be given next Sunday evening.

Miss Florence Carley sang "The Holy City" and "Ninety and Nine," with illustrated views.

### Wedding Bells.

**Alexander—Burbidge.**

Miss Josephine Burbidge, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Burbidge of this city, and Mr. Benjamin Alexander of New York were married at the Church of the Holy Communion in New York on Saturday evening of last week. The bride wore a becoming grey gown with white silk trimmings, with a white picture hat, and carried a bouquet of white roses. She was given away by her brother, Mr. William A. Burbidge, and was attended by Miss Ethel Burbidge. Mr. George Lehnert was the best man. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will reside at 62 West 107th street, New York.

The funeral of Perry G. Case was held Monday afternoon from his late residence on Ayrault street, and was largely attended. Rev. Dr. Beckley, of the Central Baptist Church, officiated and there was singing by the quartette choir of the church. The interment was in the Island Cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. Edward A. Brown, David Brannin, Edward S. Peckham, Charles H. Ward, Harry Wilson and Frederick B. Coggeshall.

Sheriff Anthony is erecting a building on his land on the West Main road, 23x35 feet, adjoining his mill. When completed it will be occupied by Mr. Pascal M. Conley as a blacksmith shop. Mr. Conley has a host of friends, and he should receive a liberal patronage from the residents on the Island, as the location is an exceptionally good one.

The T. Mumford Seabury Company are the recipients of a pair of shoes, commonly worn by the women in the Philippine Islands. They are the gift of Mr. H. W. Newman, who is at present in Calamba, Laguna, Philippine Islands, and have proved a valuable addition to the collection of rare shoes which this company possesses.

Mr. Samuel Horatio Whitwell, who has for many years occupied a summer residence on Berkeley avenue, died at his home in Boston on Wednesday, in his eighty-first year.

The New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session in New Bedford with a large attendance.

### Newport Historical Society.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Historical Society, held at the society's rooms on Touro street on Friday afternoon, March 18, the following interesting report was presented by the president, Dr. V. Mott Francis:

To the Officers and Members of the Newport Historical Society.

Gentlemen:

A gracious Providence has spared me to meet with you once more and to present to you the annual report of the directors of the society for the year ending March 18, 1904. The society owes them a debt of gratitude for their devotion to its interests, and for the careful, clear and concise reports of the several members. They are:

1. Report of the librarian and treasurer, Mr. R. Hammett Tilley.
2. Report of Mr. Robert S. Franklin, recording secretary.
3. Report of Mr. George H. Richardson, corresponding secretary.
4. Report of Dr. Edwin P. Robinson, D. D. S., curator of coins and medals.

In presenting my annual address it is my duty to call your attention to the fact that quite a large sum, considering the society's financial resources, is owing by delinquent members, and I most earnestly urge them to step forward and remember the Scriptural injunction, "Pay that thou owest." Considering the smallness of the yearly dues, which is only two dollars, it seems more than "passing strange" that any member should fail to meet this important duty.

It is to be hoped that the public will freely take advantage of their privilege, as the library is free and open to all, and is now in complete order. The catalogue will be complete by June, as much progress has been made. I am happy to say that the library is increasing, not only in the number of volumes, but in valuable material.

We need new members, and now that the public are taking such active steps to improve the life and create new avenues of wealth, it is to be hoped that an increased interest will be taken in the society, which is a benefit to its citizens.

I would again call attention to the fact that a life membership costs only fifty dollars, and that that amount is immediately placed in the permanent fund, and also releases the life member from any yearly dues. The library is open to all citizens and strangers from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. every day except Sundays and holidays.

I am happy to say that the museum has been placed in first class order. It required a great amount of time and hard work to accomplish it. The classification and labeling alone was a most laborious task. It will repay anyone who lives to visit it and I feel sure that they will never regret the time given to a thorough inspection. The museum is free to all subscribers and their families, and only a small fee is charged to the general public and strangers to help pay for its use.

Fifty-one years ago today the Newport Historical Society was organized. It is the duty of the society, as will be seen by perusing the charter and laws, to gather and preserve whatever may be of value to the public, in providing material for a thorough history of the State of Rhode Island, and especially the town and city of Newport. Previous to the year 1881 but little was accomplished. In the month of November, 1884, the society obtained by purchase the old building owned by the Seventh Day Baptist Society, erected 1729. After extensive repairs to the building our possessions were removed from the Redwood Library to the newly acquired edifice. Although the society had been in existence 31 years only two cases were required to complete their removal. The doors were at once opened to the public, and an immediate increase in material began and flowed on in a continuous stream until the old building became overcrowded with books, pictures, newspapers, manuscripts, and antiquities, to such a degree that it was not possible to store them with any system, and as a necessary consequence it became impossible to carry out our duty, which was to preserve what had been collected. A new building was imperatively needed and the matter was often discussed. At last it was decided upon, and as a result we now have in our new quarters ample room for all material already collected, and for that which we may collect for some time to come. The amount expended in the improvement is very small in comparison with what has been gained, and I feel that all the expenditure will, in the near future, be fully paid back to the society. The society is fortunate in possessing earnest friends who are devoted to its interests, and so we must continue our collecting and preserving for the benefit of all, so that all the needs of historians, statisticians, our school children, and those interested in family history, in fact any one searching for information regarding historical data of dear old Newport, may find that by visiting our society they are coming to the best place they can come to for what they seek. In doing this our society will become the ideal institution we aim at creating, and nothing short of success can crown our earnest labors.

Notwithstanding the confusion and disorder arising from moving our library, manuscripts, pictures and curiosities, and also the labor in arranging the museum and having it cleaned and painted and the collection properly arranged, labeled and classified, we received several thousand visitors and carefully arranged many new volumes, manuscripts and newspapers presented to us during the year.

The funds of the society consist of the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| David King Book Fund, | $4,000 |
| Charles H. Russell Fund, | 1,000 |
| Invested Life Membership Fund which includes the transfer of funds of the Mechanics and Manufacturers Society, | 1,548 |

I trust that the coming year will be prosperous to the society and I believe that it will. Thanking you for your kind attention I close my report, wishing you health and a happy new year.

V. MOTT FRANCIS,
President.

Dr. Sherman, one of the former pupils of Mr. Henry W. Clarke of the public school department, read the following communication from Mr. Clarke:

Newport, R. I.,
March 18, 1904.

Mr. President and members of the Newport Historical Society—Greeting:—

Having now nearly completed fifty years service in the public schools of this city, during which time thousands of children have been under my charge as to discipline and instruction; and whereas my former pupils of mature age have recently manifested their approbation and appreciation of my labors in their behalf by presenting to me, at their own instance and expense, a life-size oil painting of my person, for my own keeping and for my heirs; therefore it doth seem to me both timely and appropriate to reciprocate such graceful courtesy on their part, by some gift on my part, however small it may be, as a token of my recognition of their generosity and good will.

Wherefore I beg that you will accept as a free gift the likeness of my person herewith presented, that all who may care to do so may look upon my shadow long after the object that cast it has passed from view.

With consideration of the profoundest respect,

I have the honor to be
Very truly yours,
HENRY W. CLARKE.

The gift was accepted by the society with appropriate remarks.

The following officers were elected:

President—V. Mott Francis.
Vice Presidents—Hamilton B. Tompkins, W. Watts Sherman.
Recording Secretary—Robert S. Franklin.
Corresponding Secretary—George H. Richardson.
Treasurer and Librarian—R. Hammett Tilley.
Curator—Edwin P. Robinson.
Directors—V. Mott Francis, Hamilton B. Tompkins, R. Hammett Tilley, R. S. Franklin, W. Watts Sherman, Lewis L. Simmons, D. B. Fearing, A. O'D Taylor, William H. Sherman.

### Special Election Called.

At a special meeting of the city council on Thursday evening it was voted to hold a special election on April 12, and at that time to submit to the taxpayers a proposition to appropriate $50,000 additional for the purpose of building the new high school. The meeting was a quiet and harmonious one, free from debate.

The report of the special committee on the new high school was received as follows:

Newport, March 21, 1904.

To the Honorable City Council:

Gentlemen—The committee on construction of the new high school respectfully submit the following report and recommendations:

Conforming to the duties imposed upon us we have obtained options upon the land selected as a site for the new high school, had the plans redrawn to suit this site and submitted the plans to the local builders for estimates. The total cost of building, land and equipment is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Building complete | $93,000 |
| Land | 84,000 |
| Furnishing and equipping | 12,000 |
| Architects fees and other expenses | 6,000 |
| Total | $195,000 |

The building as designed is plain and simple and cannot be reduced in cost without reducing the size.

To reduce the size would be a fatal mistake as its present capacity has been carefully computed to be necessary to care for the school population in the near future. Mr. Lull, superintendent of schools, and Mr. Thompson, head master of high school, have been associated with the committee in ascertaining the size and needs of the building and the present plans were adopted mainly upon their recommendation.

At the present time we are ready to go ahead with the work, but have been informed by the city solicitor that as the cost of building, land and equipment exceeds $100,000, no part of the work can be commenced, in support of which he will submit a written report to your honorable body.

As this decision brings all negotiations and work to a stand, and as the coming season should be taken advantage of in constructing the outside masonry work, the committee has voted unanimously to recommend to your honorable body that a proposition be submitted to the taxpayers, at the earliest possible day, to appropriate $50,000 more to complete this work.

R. C. COFTRELL,
Chairman.

A report was received from the city solicitor stating that the high school could not be begun under present conditions until a further appropriation was voted.

A resolution was passed directing that the following proposition be submitted to the electors at the next election:

Shall the city council of the city of Newport be authorized to issue in addition to the one hundred thousand dollars in bonds authorized by vote of the taxpayers on November 4, A. D. 1902, additional bonds of the city to the amount of fifty thousand dollars; the proceeds of the sale of the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of such bonds to be used for the purpose: First, for purchasing land and erecting thereon a new high school building; and second, towards the equipping and furnishing said high school, said bonds to be issued in such amounts and at such rate of interest and payable at such times and upon such considerations as said city council shall prescribe.

A resolution was passed calling a special election for Tuesday, April 12.

The farmers are looking forward to an early spring and many of them are making preparations to plow their grounds at an early date.

Colonel and Mrs. William P. Sheffield, Jr., have returned from the South.

### Middletown.

COURT OF PROBATE—At the regular meeting of the Court of Probate on Monday last the petition of Christopher F. Barker to prove the will of Robinson P. Barker and for letters testamentary on his estate to be granted him as Executor, and the petition of Herbert T. Sheffield and others to appoint a Guardian of Harriet N. Barker, the widow of Robinson, were both referred to the third Monday of April with an order of notice.

In Town Council the following accounts were allowed and ordered paid. For shovelling snow on the highways: John H. Spooner, $24.50, in District No. 1; C. Henry Congdon, $30, in District No. 2; James H. Barker, $33.60, in District No. 3; Charles A. Peckham, $60.80, in District No. 4. For highways repairs—C. Henry Congdon, $78.33; James H. Barker, $109.35; Edward S. Peckham, for coal for office of Town Clerk, $24.07; Joel Peckham for services as clerk and member of Public School Committee, $29; Charles Peckham for furnishing deeds of burial lots in Middletown Cemetery, $9; John D. Blair, bounty due on one mink and two skunks killed, $2; accounts for the relief of the poor, $83.

Messrs. Lionel H. Peabody and Henry I. Chase were appointed a Committee to meet a representative of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and arrange for moving and relocating such of the poles of this Company as come within the alignment of the proposed railway track on the West Main Road. This action was taken at the request of the Newport and Providence Railway Company.

The Town Clerk was directed to insert in his warrant for the next annual town meeting a proposition appropriating $1400.00 for the ordinary repair of highways, a second appropriating $5000.00 for macadamizing roads and a third authorizing the town treasurer to hire not exceeding $2,500.00, to liquidate the indebtedness of the several school districts.

The Council adjourned to meet as a Board of Canvassers at the Town Hall on Friday next, April 1, at two p. m. On Monday next there will be a conference between the Town Council and some of the Directors of the Newport and Providence Railway Company relative to changes in the highway and other matters pertaining to the laying of another railway track on the West Main Road.

Mr. Alden P. and Mr. Ashton C. Barker were the recipients of a very complete surprise party Wednesday evening, on Turner's Lane, it being their fiftieth birthday. Mr. Alden Barker and family were spending the day with Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Barker when early in the evening an unexpected company of relatives and friends gathered to help them celebrate. About fifty came from Newport, Middletown and Portsmouth, those from Newport having a very tedious time with the bad roads, and some having to abandon the drag and take the electrics. Many gifts were presented, the presents being the same to each. An enjoyable programme of music had been arranged under the direction of Mr. Carl M. Stone of Newport, which consisted of piano selections by Miss Louise Smith and Miss Amy Barker; vocal and instrumental solos by the Misses Ruth and Louise Barker, and selections upon the violin, piano, and also several songs by Mr. Stone. A bountiful collation was served of coffee, sandwiches, cake and ice cream and the gathering ended with many good wishes and jollity, at a late hour.

The Epworth League of the M. E. Church spent a social evening with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peckham Wednesday, Miss May Chase being in charge of the meeting in the absence of the president, Mrs. Ida Brown. Instrumental and vocal music was furnished by the Misses Sadie E. and Sadie I. Peckham and Mr. John Peckham.

Mr. Edward E. Peckham is completing a two tenement house on his land on 3rd Beach Road.

The regular meeting of Aquidneck Grange held Thursday evening was of unusual interest. It being the eleventh anniversary of the Grange, especial efforts had been put forth to welcome and entertain old members, especially charter members, to whom particular invitations had been issued. Out of the three past masters who were charter members, Mr. Joel Peckham was the only one present to wear the blue ribbon. The remaining two gentlemen were Christopher Ellery, first master of Aquidneck Grange in 1893, and Lionel Peabody, 1894-1895. All charter members were decorated with a bow of red ribbon, bearing in gilt letters "C. M." The Grange has grown from 24 in 1893 to 137 members in 1904. Henry Sherman has fulfilled the office of treasurer for the entire 11 years. Mr. Joseph A. Peckham has also held the position as member of the executive committee for the same length of time. At the close of the business session the company was entertained by selections on the graniaphone. Following a very interesting paper by the Lecturer, Mrs. J. Oscar Peckham, upon the history of Aquidneck Grange, Mr. Joseph A. Peckham read the first two reports as given by the first secretary on March 23 and April 4, 1893. State Master Frank E. Marchant of West Kingston was here introduced, and made a pleasing and helpful address in the interests of the farmer and of agriculture. The last on the programme was a stereopticon exhibition of 107 slides, being pictures taken of people, places, and things about the island, and which were much enjoyed. Refreshments were served. The extremely dangerous condition of the roads, in places, doubtless prevented many from attending.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Spooner, formerly old residents of the town, came on for one day from East Greenwich to attend the anniversary meeting held by Aquidneck Grange Thursday evening. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carr.

Mr. J. Overton Peckham lost 140 young chickens one night of this week. It was supposed that they were devoured by rats. About 300 chickens have been also removed to the new chicken run and brooder which he has just completed.

# The Blazed Trail

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE

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CHAPTER XIX.

WITH Thorpe there could be no halfway measure. He saw that the rupture with his sister was final, and the thrust attacked him in one of his few unprotected points. At first the spring of his life seemed broken. He did not care for money, and at present disappointment had numbed his interest in the game. It seemed hardly worth the candle.

Then in a few days he began to look about him mentally. Unconsciously the combative instinct was aroused. In lack of other object on which to expend itself Thorpe's fighting spirit turned with energy to the subject of the lawsuit.

After his sister left the Renwicks Thorpe himself went to Detroit, where he interviewed at once Northrop, the brilliant young lawyer whom the firm had engaged to defend its case.

"I'm afraid we have no show," he replied to Thorpe's question. "You see, you fellows were on the wrong side of the fence in trying to enforce the law yourselves. Of course you may well say that justice was all on your side. That does not count. The only recourse recognized for injustice lies in the law courts. I'm afraid you are due to lose your case."

"Well," said Thorpe, "they can't prove much damage."

"I don't expect that they will be able to procure a very heavy judgment," replied Northrop. "The facts I shall be able to adduce will cut down damages. But the costs will be very heavy."

"Yes," agreed Thorpe.

"And," then pursued Northrop, with a dry smile, "they practically own Sherman. You may be in for contempt of court—at their instigation. As I understand it, they are trying rather to injure you than to get anything out of it themselves."

"That's it," nodded Thorpe.

"In other words, it's a case for compromise."

"Just what I wanted to get at," said Thorpe, with satisfaction. "Now answer me a question. Suppose a man injures government or state land by trespass. The land is afterward bought by another party. Has the latter any claim for damage against the trespasser? Understand me, the purchaser bought after the trespass was committed."

"Certainly," answered Northrop without hesitation, "provided suit is brought within six years of the time the trespass was committed."

"Good! Now, see here. These M. & D. people stole about a section of government pine up on that river, and I don't believe they've ever bought in the land it stood on. In fact, I don't believe they suspect that any one knows they've been stealing. How would it do if I were to buy that section at the land office and threaten to sue them for the value of the pine that originally stood on it?"

The lawyer's eyes glimmered behind the lenses of his pince-nez.

"It would do very well indeed," he replied, "but you'd have to prove they did the cutting, and you'll have to pay experts to estimate the probable amount of the timber. How much, on a broad guess, would you estimate the timber to come to?"

"There ought to be eight or ten millions," guessed Thorpe after an instant's silence, "worth in the stump anywhere from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars. It would cost me only eight hundred to buy it."

"Do so by all means. Get your documents and evidence all in shape and let me have them. I'll see that the suit is discontinued then."

The next day Thorpe took the train north. By the time he had bought the sixteen forties constituting the section, searched out a dozen witnesses to the theft and spent a week with the Marquette expert in looking over the ground he had fallen into the swing of work again. His experience still ached, but dully.

Only now he possessed no interests outside of those in the new country, no affections save the half protecting, good natured comradeship with Wallace, the mutual self restraint respect that subsisted between Tim Shearer and himself and the dumb, unreasoning dog liking he shared with Injun Charley. His eye became clearer and steadier, his methods more simple and direct. The taciturnity of his mood redoubled in thickness. He was less charitable to failure on the part of subordinates. And the new firm on the Ossawinamakee prospered.

CHAPTER XX.

FIVE years passed. In that time Thorpe had succeeded in cutting 100,000,000 feet of pine. The money received for this had all been turned back into the company's funds. From a single camp of twenty-five men the concern had increased to six large, well equipped communities of 80 to 100 men apiece, using nearly 200 horses and hauling as far as eight or nine miles.

Near the port stood a mammoth sawmill capable of taking care of 22,000,000 feet a year, about which a lumber town had sprung up. Besides its original holding the company had acquired about 150,000,000 more back near the headwaters of the Ossawinamakee.

During the four years in which the Morrison & Daly company shared the stream with Thorpe the two firms lived in complete amity and understanding. Northrop had played his cards skillfully. The older capitalists had withdrawn suit. Afterward they kept scrupulously within their rights and saw to it that no more careless openings were left for Thorpe's firewords.

And as the younger man on his side never attempted to overstep his own rights the interests of the rival firms rarely clashed. As to the few disputes that did arise Thorpe found Mr. Daly singularly anxious to please. In the desire was no friendliness, however. Thorpe was watchful for treachery and could hardly believe the affair finished when at the end of the fourth year the M. & D. transferred its operations to another stream a few miles east.

"They're altogether too confounded anxious to help us on that freight, Wallace," said Thorpe, wrinkling his brow uneasily. "I don't like it. It isn't natural."

Thorpe's Camp One was celebrated in three states. Thorpe had set out to gather around him a band of good woodsmen. Except on a pinch he would employ no others.

"I don't care if I get in only 2,000 feet this winter, and if a boy does that," he answered Shearer's expostulations, "it's got to be a good boy."

The result of his policy began to show even in the second year. Men were a little proud to say that they had put in a winter at "Thorpe's One." Those who had worked there during the first year were loyally enthusiastic. As they were authorities others perforce had to accept the dictum. There grew a desire among the better class to see what "Thorpe's One" might be like. In the autumn Harry had more applicants than he knew what to do with. Eighteen of the old men returned. He took them all, but when it came to distribution three found themselves assigned to one or the other of the new camps. And quietly the rumor gained that these three had shown the least willing spirit during the previous winter.

Tim Shearer was foreman of Camp One, Scotty Parsons was drafted from the veterans to take charge of Two. Thorpe engaged two men known to Tim to boss Three and Four, but in selecting the "push" for Five he sought out John Radway and induced him to accept the commission.

"You can do it, John," said he, "and I know it. I want you to try, and if you don't make her go I'll call it nobody's fault but my own."

The result proved his sagacity. Radway was one of the best foremen in the outfit. He got more out of his men, he rose better to emergencies, and he accomplished more with the same resources than any of the others excepting Tim Shearer. As long as the work was done for some one else he was capable and efficient. Only when he was called upon to demand on his own account did the paralyzing shyness affect him.

But the one feature that did more to attract the very best element among woodsmen was Camp One. Old woodsmen will still tell you about it, with a longing reminiscent glimmer in the corners of their eyes as they recall its glories and the men who worked in it. To have "put in" a winter in Camp One was the mark of a master and the ambition of every raw recruit to the forest.

But Camp One was a privilege. A man entered it only after having proved himself; he remained in it only as long as his efficiency deserved the honor. Its members were invariably recruited from one of the other four camps, never from applicants who had not been in Thorpe's employ.

So Shearer was foreman of a picked crew. Probably no finer body of men was ever gathered at one camp. Some of them had the reputation of being the hardest citizens in three states; others were mild as turtledoves. They were all pioneers. They had the independence, the unabashed eye, the insubordination even, of the man who has drawn his intellectual and moral nourishment at the breast of a wild nature. They were afraid of nothing alive. From no one, were he chore boy or president, would they take a single word, with the exception always of Tim Shearer and Thorpe.

And they were loyal. It was a point of honor with them to stay "until the last dog was hung." He who deserted in the hour of need was not only a renegade, but a fool, for he thus earned a magnificent licking if ever he ran up against a member of the "Fighting Forty." A band of soldiers were they, ready to attempt anything their commander ordered, and, it must be confessed, they were also somewhat on the order of a band of pirates. Marquette thought so each spring after the drive, when, hat tilted, they surged, swearing and shouting, down to Denny Hogan's saloon. Denny had to buy new fixtures when they went away, but it was worth it.

Proud! It was no name for it. Boast! The fame of Camp One spread abroad over the land. Some people thought Camp One must be a sort of hellhole of roaring, fighting devils. Others sighed and made rapid calculations of the number of logs they could put in if only they could get hold of help like that.

Thorpe himself, of course, made his headquarters at Camp One. During the five years he had never crossed the strait of Mackinaw. The rupture with his sister had made repugnant to him all the southern country. All winter long he was more than busy at his logging. Summers he spent at the mill. Occasionally he visited Marquette, but always on business.

He was happy because he was too busy to be anything else. The insistent need of success which he had created for himself absorbed all other sentiments. He demanded it of others rigorously. He could do no less than demand it of himself. The chief end of any man, as he saw it, was to do well and successfully what his life found ready.

Success, success, success. Nothing could be of more importance. Its attainment argued a man's efficiency in the scheme of things. Anything that interfered with it—personal comfort, inclination, affection, desire, love of ease, individual liking—was bad.

Thorpe cared for just three people, and none of them happened to clash with his machine. They were Wallace Carpenter, little Phil and Injun Charley.

Wallace was always personally agreeable to Thorpe. Latterly, since the erection of the mill, he had developed unexpected acumen in the disposal of the season's cut to wholesale dealers in Chicago. Thereafter he was often in the woods both for pleasure and to get his partner's ideas on what the firm would have to offer. The entire responsibility of the city end of the business was in his hands.

Injun Charley continued to hunt and trap in the country round about. Once or twice a month the lumberman would snowshoe down to the little cabin at the forks. Entering, he would nod briefly and seat himself on a cracker box.

"How do, Charley?" said he.

"How do?" replied Charley.

They filled pipes and smoked. At rare intervals one of them made a remark tersely:

"Catch um beaver las' week," remarked Charley.

"Good haul," commented Thorpe.

Or:

"I saw a mink track by the big bowlder," offered Thorpe.

"H'm!" responded Charley in a long drawn falsetto whine.

Yet somehow the men came to know each other better and better, and each felt that in an emergency he could depend on the other to the uttermost in spite of the difference in race.

As for Phillip, he was like some strange, shy animal, retaining all its wild instincts, but led by affection to become domestic. He drew the water, cut the wood—none better. In the evening he played atrociously his violin—none worse—bending his great white brow forward with the wolf glare in his eyes, swaying his shoulders with a fierce delight in the subtle dissonances of the horrible tunes he played. And often he went into the forest and gazed wondering at occult things. Above all he worshiped Thorpe. And in turn the lumberman accorded him a good natured affection.

Financially the company was rated high and yet was heavily in debt. This condition of affairs by no means constitutes an anomaly in the lumbering business.

The profits of the first five years had been immediately reinvested in the business. Thorpe intended to establish in a few years more a big plant which would be returning benefices in proportion not only to the capital originally invested, but also in ratio to the energy, time and genius he had himself expended.

Every autumn the company found itself suddenly in easy circumstances. At any moment that Thorpe had chosen to be content with the progress made he could have, so to speak, declared dividends with his partner. Instead of undertaking more improvements, for part of which he borrowed some money, he could have divided the profits of the season's cut. But this he was not yet ready to do.

He had established five more camps; he had acquired over 150,000,000 more of timber lying contiguous to his own; he had built and equipped a modern high efficiency mill; he had constructed a harbor breakwater and the necessary booms; he had bought a tug; built a boarding house. All this cost money. He wished now to construct a logging railroad. Then he promised himself and Wallace that they would be ready to commence paying operations. He had made all the estimates and even the preliminary survey. He was therefore the more grievously disappointed when Wallace Carpenter made it impossible for him to do so.

It was about the middle of July. He was sitting back idly in the clean painted mill office with the big square desk and the three chairs. Through the door he could see Collins perched on a high stool before the shelf-like desk. From the open window came the clear, musical note of the circular saw, the fresh, aromatic smell of new lumber, the bracing air from Superior sparkling in the offing. He felt tired. In rare moments such as these, when the muscles of his striving relaxed, his mind turned to the past. Old sorrows rose before him and looked at him with their sad eyes. He wondered where his sister was. She would be twenty-two years old now. A tenderness, haunting, tearful, invaded his heart. At such moments the hard shell of his rough woods life seemed to rend apart. He longed with a great longing for sympathy, for love.

The outer door, beyond the cage behind which Collins and his shelf desk were placed, flew open. Thorpe heard a brief greeting, and Wallace Carpenter stood before him.

"Why, Wallace, I didn't know you were coming!" began Thorpe, and stopped. The boy, usually so fresh and happily buoyant, looked ten years older. Wrinkles had gathered between his eyes. "Why, what's the matter?" cried Thorpe.

He rose and swiftly shut the door into the outer office. Wallace seated himself mechanically.

"Everything! Everything!" he said in despair. "I've been a fool. I've been blind."

So bitter was his tone that Thorpe was startled. The lumberman sat down on the other side of the desk.

"That'll do, Wallace," he said sharply. "Tell me briefly what is the matter."

"I've been speculating!" burst out the boy.

"Ah!" said his partner.

"I bought on a margin. There came a slump. I met the margins because I am sure there will be a rally, but now all my fortune is in the thing. I'm going to be penniless. I'll lose it all."

"Ah!" said Thorpe.

"And the name of Carpenter is so old established, so honorable!" cried the unhappy boy. "And my sister!"

"Easy!" warned Thorpe. "Being penniless isn't the worst thing that can happen to a man."

"No, but I am in debt," went on the boy more calmly. "I have given notes. When they come due I'm a goner."

"How much?" asked Thorpe laconically.

"Thirty thousand dollars."

"Well, you have that amount in this firm."

"What do you mean?"

"If you want it you can have it."

Wallace considered a moment.

"That would leave me without a cent," he replied.

"But it would save your commercial honor."

"Harry," cried Wallace suddenly, "couldn't this firm go on my note for

*Wallace Carpenter stood before him.*

thirty thousand more? Its credit is good, and that amount would save my margins."

"You are partner," replied Thorpe. "Your signature is as good as mine in this firm."

"But you know I wouldn't do it without your consent," replied Wallace reproachfully. "Oh, Harry!" cried the boy. "When you needed the amount I let you have it!"

Thorpe smiled.

"You know you can have it if it's to be had, Wallace. I wasn't hesitating on that account. I was merely trying to figure out where we can raise such a sum as $60,000. We haven't got it."

"But you'll never have to pay it," assured Wallace eagerly. "If I can save my margins I'll be all right."

"A man has to figure on paying whatever he puts his signature to," asserted Thorpe. "I can give you our note payable at the end of a year. Then I'll hustle in enough timber to make up the amount. It means we don't get our railroad; that's all."

"I knew you'd help me out. Now it's all right," said Wallace, with a relieved air.

Thorpe shook his head. He was already trying to figure how to increase his cut to 30,000,000 feet.

"I'll do it," he muttered to himself after Wallace had gone out to visit the mill. "I've been demanding success of others for a good many years; now I'll demand it of myself."

CHAPTER XXI.

THE moment had struck for the woman. Thorpe did not know it, but it was true. A solitary, brooding life in the midst of grand surroundings; an active, strenuous life among great responsibilities; a starved, hungry life of the affections whence even the sister had withdrawn her love—all these had worked unobtrusively toward the formation of a single psychological condition. Such a moment comes to every man. Then are happiness and misery beside which the mere struggle to dominate men becomes trivial, the petty striving with the forces of nature a little thing, and the woman he at that time meets is more than a woman; she is the best of that man made visible.

Thorpe found himself for the first time filled with the spirit of restlessness. His customary iron evenness of temper was gone, so that he wandered quickly from one detail of his work to another without seeming to penetrate below the surface need of any one task. But a week before he had felt himself absorbed in the component parts of his enterprise. Now he was outside of it. Thorpe took this state of mind much to heart and combated it. Invariably he held himself to his task. By an effort, a tremendous effort, he succeeded in doing so. The effort left him limp. He found himself often standing or moving gently, his eyes staring sightless, his will chained so softly and yet so firmly that he felt no strength and hardly the desire to break from the dream that lulled him. Then he was conscious of the physical warmth of the sun, the faint sweet wood smells, the soothing cares of the breeze, the sleepy cicada-like note of the pine creeper. He wanted nothing so much as to sit on the pine needles there in the golden flood of radiance and dream—dream on—vaguely, comfortably, sweetly.

"Lord, Lord!" he cried impatiently. "What's coming to me? I must be a little off my feed!"

And he hurried rapidly to his duties. After an hour of the hardest concentration he had ever been required to bestow on a trivial subject he again unconsciously sank by degrees into the old apathy.

"Glad it isn't the busy season!" he commented to himself. "Here, I must quit this! Guess it's the warm weather. I'll get down to the mill for a day or two."

There he found himself incapable even the most petty routine work. He sat at his desk at 8 o'clock and began the perusal of a sheaf of letters. The first three he read carefully, the following two rather hurriedly, of the next one he seized only the salient and essential points, the seventh and eighth he skimmed, the remainder of the bundle he thrust aside in uncontrollable impatience. Next day he returned to the woods.

The incident of the letters had aroused to the full his old fighting spirit, before which no mere instincts could stand.

Once more his mental process became clear and incisive, his commands direct and to the point. To all outward appearance Thorpe was as before.

He opened Camp One, and the Fighting Forty came back from distant drinking joints. This was in early September. That able-bodied and devoted band of men was on hand when needed. Shearer in some subtle manner of his own had let them feel that this year meant 30,000,000 or, "bust." They tightened their leather belts and stood ready for command. After much discussion with Shearer the young man decided to take out the logs from "eleven" by driving them down French creek.

To this end a gang was put to clearing the creek bed. It was a tremendous job. Centuries of forest life had choked the little stream nearly to the level of its banks. Old snags and stumps lay imbedded in the ooze; decayed trunks, moss grown, blocked the current; leaning tamaracks, fallen timber, tangled vines, dense thickets, gave to its course more the appearance of a tropical jungle than of a north country brook bed. All these things had to be removed one by one and either piled to one side or burned. In the end, however, it would pay. French creek was not a large stream, but it could be driven during the time of the spring freshets.

Each night the men returned in the beautiful dreamlike twilight to the camp. There they sat after eating, smoking their pipes in the open air. Much of the time they sang, while Phil, crouching wolf-like over his violin, rasped out an accompaniment of dissonances. The men's voices lent themselves well to the weird minor strains of the chanteys. These times, when the men sang and the night wind rose and died in the hemlock tops, were Thorpe's worst moments. His soul, tired with the day's iron struggle, fell to brooding. He wanted something, he knew not what.

The men were singing in a mighty chorus, swaying their heads in unison and bringing out with a roar the emphatic words of the crude ditties written by some genius from their own ranks.

"Come all ye sons of freedom throughout old Michigan,
Come all ye gallant lumbermen, list to a' shanty man.
On the banks of the Muskegon, where the rapid waters flow,
Oh, we'll range the wild woods o'er while a-lumbering we go."

Here was the bold unabashed front of the pioneer, here was absolute certainty in the superiority of his calling, absolute scorn of all others. Thorpe passed his hand across his brow. The same spirit was once fully and freely his.

"The music of our burnished ax shall make the woods resound,
And many a lofty ancient pine will tumble to the ground.
At night around our shanty fire we'll sing while rude winds blow,
Oh, we'll range the wild woods o'er while a-lumberin' we go!"

That was what he was here for. Things were going right. It would be pitiful to fail merely on account of this idiotic lassitude, this unmanly weakness, this boyish impatience and desire for play. He a woodsman! He a fellow with these big strong men!

A single voice, clear and high, struck into a quick measure:

"I am a jolly shanty boy,
As you will seen discover;
To all the dodges I am fly,
A hustling pine wood rover.
A peavey hook it is my pride;
An ax I well can handle;
To fell a tree or punch a bull
Get rattling Danny Randall."

And then, with a rattle and crash, the whole Fighting Forty shrieked out the chorus:

"Bung yer eye! Bung yer eye!"

Active, alert, prepared for any emergency that might arise; hearty, ready for everything, from punching bulls to felling trees—that was something like! Thorpe despised himself. The song went on:

"I love a girl in Saginaw;
She lives with her mother.
I defy all Michigan
To find such another.
She's tall and slim; her hair is red;
Her face is plump and pretty.
She's my daisy Sunday best-day girl,
And her front name stands for Kitty."

And again, as before, the Fighting Forty howled truculently:

"Bung yer eye! Bung yer eye!"

The words were vulgar, the air a mere minor chant. Yet Thorpe's mind was stilled. His aroused subconsciousness had been engaged in reconstructing these men entire as their songs voiced rudely the inner characteristics of their beings. Now his spirit halted. Their bravery, pride of caste, resource, bravado, boastfulness—all these he had checked off approvingly. Here now was the idea of the mate. Somewhere for each of them was a "Kitty," a "daisy Sunday best-day girl." At the present or in the past these woods roisterers, this Fighting Forty, had known love. Thorpe rose abruptly and turned at random into the forest. The song pursued him as he went.

"I took her to a dance one night,
A mossback gave the bidding;
Sliver Jack bossed the shebang,
And Big Dan played the fiddle.
We danced and drank the livelong night,
With fights between the dancing,
Till Sliver Jack cleaned out the ranch
And sent the mossbacks prancing."

And with the increasing war and turmoil of the quick water the last shout of the Fighting Forty mingled faintly and was lost.

"Bung yer eye! Bung yer eye!"

Thorpe found himself at the edge of the woods facing a little glade into which streamed the radiance of a full moon.

There he stood and looked silently, not understanding, not caring to inquire. Across the way a [illegible] was singing, clear, beautiful, like the shadow of a dream. The girl stood listening.

Her small, fair head was inclined ever so little sideways, and her finger was on her lips as though she wished to still the very hush of night, in which impression the inclination of her supple body lent its grace. The moon-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

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# First Fight of the Ram Albemarle

**A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY**

April 18, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

ON the morning of April 18, 1864, the long calm which had reigned over the seat of war in North Carolina was broken by the sudden appearance of a new floating terror in the waters of Roanoke river. This was the Confederate ram Albemarle, a brand new construction of pine beams and iron ribs, which was intended to avenge the Merrimac and smash the numerous frail wooden ships of the Federals in Albemarle sound. The new ram had been built during 1863 far up Roanoke river, the enterprise being attended with great difficulties owing to the activity of the Federals, who were masters of all that region, and the scarcity of iron to furnish shot proof armor. The keel was laid in a cornfield, with a country blacksmith's outfit for implements. All the plantations in the vicinity were searched for bolts and bars and any kind of metal that could be turned into plate for the ram's shield.

At last the ram was ready for a trial, and it was planned by the Confederates to make a land attack upon the Federal post at Plymouth, near the mouth of the Roanoke, with the aid of the ram to silence the Federal ships in the river, which at the time consisted of the Miami, mounting eight guns, and the Southfield, mounting seven, each vessel carrying one 100-pounder Parrott rifle. These ships were commanded by Lieutenant C. W. Flusser, who used the Miami as his flagship.

Flusser was aware that the ram was about completed, and when the enemy's skirmishers appeared before the town on the 17th it was taken as a signal that the Albemarle was coming down the river, as the high spring floods would allow her to pass over the obstructions which had been placed in the channel three miles above. The ram, in fact, reached the obstructions, formed of sunken vessels, piles and torpedoes, about midnight and was discovered by the Federal pickets. She was not yet completed, but favorable tide waits for no man, and she actually went into battle with workmen driving bolts alongside of fighting tars handling the guns.

During the night Captain John W. Cooke, who had stayed by the new monster from the moment her keel was laid, ventured out in a small lifeboat to reconnoiter the situation at the dam and around the town. He found the water ten feet deep over the obstructions and that the Federals were removing women and children from the town. This last was a sign that the Confederate troops were pressing hard upon the garrison, and it was time for the Albemarle to act.

Returning to the ram, Captain Cooke gave orders to get up steam, and at dawn the great, lumbering craft floated over the dam under fire from a fort which had been built on shore to play upon any vessel caught in the obstructions. The fire of this fort was not returned by the ram, neither that of a second fort lower down, which mounted heavy guns and would have sunk a wooden ship in two minutes. Upon the iron shield of the Albemarle these missiles pounded harmlessly, and to the men inside sounded like pebbles thrown against a barrel.

Shortly after passing the lower fort Captain Cooke sighted two Federal steamers moving up the river abreast and taking the center of the channel. The outlook was for a collision and fight at once, for the channel was narrow and Flusser had fastened his ships together with long spars and chains for the purpose of getting the ram at a disadvantage at the first encounter. He supposed that, being heavy draft, the Albemarle would hold tenaciously to the center of the channel.

Flusser was a sailor of daring and ingenuity, resembling in this respect the gallant Cushing, who was one day to settle scores with the Albemarle. Intending to make it a fight to the finish should he meet the ram, Flusser had lashed his vessels with sufficient space for the enemy's ship to run her bow between. Caught under the guns of both ships, she would lay at the mercy of shot and shell poured in both sides at close range.

Both of the Federal gunboats opened fire the moment the Albemarle bove in sight, but the shots made no impression upon the iron shield. Captain Cooke did not reply to the fire, but relied for execution upon the prow or beak of his ship, which was made out of solid oak and plated with iron, tapering to a keen edge. One blow from that beak would send any wooden ship in those waters to the bottom. Seeing the maneuver of the enemy to entrap him, Captain Cooke sheered to the shore, where his vessel had sufficient depth, since she drew but eight feet of water, then, suddenly turning the beak toward midstream, crashed into the Southfield. Having the upstream end, the Albermarle moved with the current, which was very swift, and at the moment of turning the engine throttles were thrown wide open in obedience to the commander's bell. The blow was terrific and made a hole in the Southfield which let in enough water to sink her instantly had she been loose from her consort and the ram. As it was, the beak of the ram broke through the starboard bow of the Southfield, penetrating to the firerooom and entangling the ram with her victim. So far did the ram's prow enter the side of the Southfield that her forward chain plates caught on the ends of broken timbers and the sinking boat carried the monster down until water flowed into her ports like a sea.

It would have been hard luck for the Albemarle to go to the bottom in her first fight with wooden ships, and that in the wreck she had created by her own skillful maneuver. Fortunately for Captain Cooke, the river was not so deep but that the sinking Southfield soon touched on the bottom and, turning her top toward shore, wrenched herself loose from the ram's chains.

All this, the turning of the ram, the crash and the sinking, had taken place in a few minutes. As soon as the Albemarle was free from the embrace of her sinking victim she came to an even keel and found herself alongside the Miami, which was pouring shot against the impenetrable shield, making barely a dent in the two inch iron plates. Flusser thought that he had the ram just where he wanted her in spite of the fact that he had lost one ship in the encounter. The vessels were so close that he fired a shell with a ten-second fuse against the straight iron shield confronting the muzzle of his gun. Pulling the lanyard himself, he was torn to pieces by his own shell before he had time to drop the string, for the shot, striking the iron plate at a straight angle, rebounded to the starting point and burst over the gun which fired it. For poor Flusser it was a clear case of "hoist with his own petard."

Even the death of the heroic commander and the loss of a consort did not crush the fighting spirit of the Miami's crew. Boarders were called away instantly, and the eager men rushed to the rail to jump to the broad decks of the ram, but the Confederate tars were equally alert and filled every inch of standing room on the upper deck. With muskets loaded below and handed up they poured a fearful storm of bullets upon the gallant fellows of the Miami.

With the repulse of the boarders further fighting on the part of the Miami was hopeless. Her shots only rolled off from the iron shield of the monster. Being a swift side-wheeler, she turned easily and succeeded in dodging the beak of the ram. As she sped down the river she fired with every gun that would bear on the victorious ram.

The Albemarle had justified her builders. The Roanoke was clear of Federal vessels, and the Confederate General Hoke promptly assaulted the breastworks on the land side, while the

LIEUTENANT FLUSSER KILLED BY HIS OWN SHELL.

ram rained shot and shell upon the forts with her two guns from the water side. The Federal garrison under General Wessells resisted gallantly, but its end of the fight for the control of Plymouth was equally hopeless. In a single charge upon the breastworks along the east front of the line 500 North Carolinians were shot down by the unerring rifles of the garrison. Yet flesh and blood could not withstand the fire from front and rear. Wessells surrendered, and the ram Albemarle quietly anchored upon the scene of her first battle and her rousing victory.

But in war fortune is very uncertain. This second Merrimac, this veritable Goliath among ironclads, was to meet her David and see her finish within sight of her first battleground. A few days after the battle of Plymouth she steamed down the Roanoke, intending to cut her way through the Federal wooden fleet in the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds and help the land troops in an attack upon Newbern. Soon after entering the sound she was met by seven ships, whose commander imitated the tactics of the heroic Flusser and rushed to close quarters with the monster. The battle began late and ended at dark with the ram repulsed and steaming back to Plymouth. Here one evening the gallant Cushing found her and with a little torpedo thrust a hole in her iron side as large as that made by her beak in the wooden ribs of the Southfield.

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# WAGNER'S PARSIFAL

**SPLENDOR AND MAGNITUDE OF ITS NEW YORK PRODUCTION.**

**Bairenth Performance Surpassed in Grandeur of Scenic Effects—Story of the Great Music Drama—Mme. Milka Ternina.**

The production of Wagner's "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Christmas eve despite the lawsuit of Mme. Wagner and the protests of the clergy was without doubt the most important operatic event that ever occurred in America.

As given at the Metropolitan the sacred music drama was the real "Parsifal" of Wagner, with every note of music, every line of the text and every bit of stage business as it was created at Baireuth. Mr. Conried's production, however, was given in a style of splendor such as Wagner never was able to realize owing to lack of funds and the stage perfection of today.

In the cast were Mme. Milka Ternina, the Baireuth Kundry; Alois Burgstaller, the Baireuth Parsifal; Anton Van Rooy, the Baireuth Amfortas, and Otto Goritz, who studied in the Baireuth school, as Klingsor.

The story of "Parsifal" is the quest of the Holy Grail—that is, Wagner's version of it. According to Wagner, the Grail has been committed by angels to the care of Titurel, a pure knight, who to guard it has built a wonderful temple on Montsalvat, a peak in the Pyrenees. Here he has gathered about him a company of knights devoted to its service.

Klingsor, a knight, seeks admission to the company, but because of his evil life is refused. In rage he appeals to the devil, who endows him with magic powers and enables him to create an enchanted garden peopled with houris for the seduction of the knights of the Grail. One by one these succumb to the sirens until Amfortas, who had been made king of the Grail by Titurel, goes forth against Klingsor armed with the sacred spear which pierced the Saviour's side.

But he succumbs to Kundry, a woman whom Klingsor has endowed with

MILKA TERNINA.

unearthly beauty. Klingsor takes the sacred spear and mortally wounds Amfortas with it. Thereafter he hangs between life and death, forced by his office to daily administer the cup to his companions, but made to suffer the most exquisite torture. His only hope of relief lies in a prophecy that an innocent one will come to relieve his suffering and restore the Holy Grail to its full glory.

Parsifal appears in the first act as an uncouth boy. He is discovered in the forest by Gurnemanz, an old knight of the Grail, who thinks he may be the "innocent" of the prophecy. He takes Parsifal to the great hall, but the youth is so stupefied at the ceremony of unveiling the sacred cup that he does not understand Gurnemanz's invitation to seat himself and is thrust from the sacred dwelling.

In the second act Klingsor recognizes in Parsifal the personage of the prophecy and sends Kundry to accomplish his ruin. The lad repulses Kundry, who summons Klingsor to her aid. He hurls the sacred spear at Parsifal, but it remains suspended in the air. The youth seizes it and traces the sign of the cross with it, whereat the palace crumbles and Klingsor vanishes, his power forever broken.

The rise of the curtain in the third act shows Gurnemanz and Kundry in the sacred grounds of Montsalvat. A knight in black armor enters, and they recognize him as Parsifal. Gurnemanz hails him as the hero who is to save the Grail and anoints him king and priest. Kundry, penitent, washes his feet and anoints them. He baptizes Kundry. The three then proceed to the grand hall, where Amfortas for the last time is to unveil the Holy Grail. Parsifal, advancing with the sacred spear, touches Amfortas' wounded side and heals it. He then continues the ceremony and celebrates the eucharist as the Grail's king.

Mme. Milka Ternina, the Kundry of "Parsifal," was born in Croatia in 1863 and made her operatic debut at Leipsic in 1888. For several years she was the chief soprano of the Munich opera and has been a prominent figure at the Wagner season at Baireuth. She made her first American appearance in Boston as Brunehild in 1890. Mme. Ternina was specially invited to sing at the coronation fete of the czar.

---

Little Girl—Please, sir, mamma wants a spool of red silk.

Crusty Storekeeper—Why didn't your mother have sense enough to tell you the exact shade of red.

Little Girl—She did, sir; she said about the color of your nose.

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"Did she tell you the number of shoe she wears?" "Oh, no; just the number she tells people she wears."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

## THE BLAZED TRAIL.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

light shone full upon her countenance. A little white face it was, with wide, clear eyes and a sensitive, proud mouth that now half parted like a child's. Her eyebrows arched from her straight nose in the peculiarly graceful curve that falls just short of pride on the one side and of power on the other to fill the eyes with a pathos of trust and innocence. The man watching could catch the poise of her long white

The girl stood listening.

neck and the molten moon fire from her tumbled hair—the color of corn silk, but finer.

Behind her lurked the low, even shadow of the forest where the moon was not, a band of velvet against which the girl and the light-touched twigs and bushes and grass blades were etched like frost against a black window pane. There was something, too, of the frostwork's evanescent spiritual quality in the scene, as though at any moment, with a buff of the balmy summer wind, the radiant glade, the hovering figure, the filigreed silver of the entire setting would melt into the accustomed stern and menacing forest of the northland, with its wolves and its wild deer and the voices of its sterner calling.

Thorpe held his breath and waited. Again the white-throat lifted his clear, spiritual note across the brightness, slow, trembling with ecstasy. The girl never moved. She stood in the moonlight like a beautiful emblem of silence, half real, half fancy, part woman, wholly divine, listening to the little bird's message.

For the third time the song shivered across the night; then Thorpe, with a soft sob, dropped his face in his hands and looked no more.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## THE SCIENCE OF A LIGHT.

**Cheap Acetylene Gas Was Discovered by an Accident.**

Cheap commercial acetylene gas was discovered by accident. Willson, a scientific experimenter, believed that nearly all metallic oxides could be reduced to a metallic state by heating them in an extremely high temperature by the voltaic arc in the presence of free carbon. Aluminium had been successfully reduced in this way. Mr. Willson wished to obtain metallic calcium. He therefore mixed a quantity of quicklime with pulverized coke and brought the mixture to a high temperature by the action of the voltaic arc. He expected to obtain a white metal, but instead he appeared to produce nothing but slag. This was thrown into the yard, and one day at noon while the boys were having their luncheon they picked up these bits of slag and threw them at each other. One piece fell into a pail of water and produced a bubbling effect and a strong odor. This attracted Mr. Willson's attention, and upon investigation he found that the strong smelling gas was extremely inflammable. Further investigation revealed that it was pure acetylene gas.—Sir Hiram Maxim in Harper's Weekly.

**The Causes of Cynicism.**

Cynicism is never a native quality of the mind. It always has its birth in some unhappy experience. The young man finds that the girl who has gathered up for him all the harmony and melody of earth rings hollow at the test, and he drops his lyrical language and becomes cynical of women. The citizen of Boston has naturally grown cynical of newspapers. The candidate for public office who has been definitely retired to private life by being "knifed" at the polls distrusts party politics. A man publishes a novel and thenceforth is cynical of the publishers of novels. Yet these misfortunes have their salutary aspect. The disappointed lover, generalizing bitterly upon the sex, is not always implacable. A cooler judgment tempers and restores his passion, gives it another object and so guides him to a safer if less gusty and emotional love. The citizen of Boston, the betrayed candidate, the blighted young novelist, all have for their condition, even though they know it not, a valuable compensation, for the very event that has brought them to this pass of reasonable cynicism has stirred their indignation—yes, in spite of their seeming inertness, indignation is now smoldering.—Arthur Stanwood Pier in Atlantic.

**Nothing Else Fits Him.**

"He's built in an awfully peculiar way isn't he?"

"Yes, the only thing he can buy ready made is an umbrella."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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Reporter—How were you impressed by the European cities you visited?

Distinguished traveler—They are marvels of cleanliness, sir. To return to one of our cities after being abroad is like coming back to a hogpen.

Reporter—May I ask what hogpen you started from?—Chicago Tribune.


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The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his hand.

The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny"?

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# The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

*Saturday, March 26, 1904.*

Spring at last, after a long period of winter! We have much to be thankful for.

Officials of the department of commerce and labor who are investigating the beef trust will attempt to examine the books of the combine.

The U. S. House committee on labor has favorably reported the bill to prohibit government officers from contracting for or purchasing prison made goods.

After a visit of James Smith, Jr., to Trenton, a rumor became current that Grover Cleveland might be the Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey this fall.

The U. S. Senate on Monday passed a bill authorizing the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across the Connecticut river.

Japan has informed Korea that the integrity and independence of the latter country will be maintained and that it will be granted a loan of 5,000,000 yen to assist in its finances.

It is stated that the government will not allow the legal difficulty in connection with the transfer of the Panama Canal title to interfere with active work in the construction of the canal.

The movement on the part of the Protestant church to stop divorce is a step in the right direction. The laxity of our divorce proceedings has long been a disgrace to a Christian country.

The U. S. House ways and means committee by a party vote refused to report the bills pending before the committee placing agricultural implements, twine, wood, pulp, hides and salt upon the free list.

President Mellen of the Consolidated road evidently believes in having as his assistants men whom he knows to be efficient. His private secretary is the man who officiated in like capacity on the Northern Pacific road.

Sully, the cotton speculator, does not find life all a bed of roses these days. His creditors are pushing him and do not appear disposed to accept a settlement on the basis that he offers. His career was meteoric and his friends insist that he will soon be on his feet again.

The N. Y. Tribune says Hearst, if nominated, will furnish $1,500,000 to the Democratic national committee, while if Parker, Cleveland, Olney, Gorman, Francis or any other conservative is nominated, the Democrats will be forced to go to the trusts for their campaign funds. William J. Bryan is soon to come out boldly for Hearst in the Commoner.

The Republicans of Providence had a rousing rally Wednesday night in Infantry Hall, when about one thousand sat down to the first annual banquet of the Young Men's Republican Club. The speakers were Senator Aldrich, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and Lieut. Governor Utter. The meeting was an immense success. The speakers all laid down strong Republican doctrine and all spoke in a happy vein.

The earthquake that visited New England at an early hour Monday morning apparently gave Newport the cold shoulder, or if it came here at all it was in a very moderate form. A very few persons have been able to state that they felt a slight tremor but it was not until announcement was made of the shock in other parts of New England that any one imagined that we were passing through an experience with an earthquake.

The address of Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, at the dinner of the Young Men's Republican Club in Providence this week was an able exposition of the glorious achievements of the Republican party during the years of its existence and will repay careful consideration. Senator Aldrich and the other speakers were also in a peculiarly happy vein, and the Presidential campaign in Rhode Island has been inaugurated with conspicuous success.

At the beginning of the Russian-Japanese War events moved forward with startling rapidity, but of late there has been little news of importance from the Far East. The chances of Japan's success do not appear as promising as they did at first for with every day's delay Russia has a chance to bring forward her immense reserve forces. If Japan does not strike a decisive blow before her more bulky opponent is able to concentrate her forces at the scene of action she will sacrifice all that she gained by her quick action in forcing the war at the start.

The General Assembly has been earning its money this week. Long sessions and much talk have been the programme for each day. Thursday Representative Brown of Newport made his annual speech on the Newport police commission. He informed the House that this was his third annual attempt. This time his motion was to take the measure out of the hands of the committee. It gave him a chance to get in his speech, and Fitzgerald also came to the aid of his late Democratic convention antagonist. But their eloquence was lost on the House.

## An Honest Department.

There is no branch of the national government in which the American people have so much respect and confidence as the supreme court. There is no branch of the government which has on the whole so honorable and useful a record. It has performed its duty from the day of its creation until the present time with a fairness, ability and strength which have earned for it the reputation of being the greatest judicial body in the world. Not the slightest taint of suspicion or commercialism has ever rested upon it.

Yet in the presidential campaign of 1896, the supreme court was made an issue by Mr. Bryan and the populistic element in control of the Democratic party. These tried to make it appear that the supreme court was constituted so as to protect and promote capitalistic interests and to injure the cause of labor and the common people. In view of the decision in the Northern Securities case, how utterly absurd seem the arguments advanced in the 1896 campaign. The fact is, the supreme court has never been moved either by pecuniary interests or by popular clamor. It upset the income tax law, but in three successive cases it has decided against great combination of capital.

Although the justices of the supreme court are appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and have a life tenure of office, they have not as a body been either aristocratic or plutocratic, but have been as popular a branch of the government as either the chief executive or Congress.

## General Assembly.

The State Legislature has had a busy time this week. It was at first hoped to adjourn on Friday of this week but it is now known that the session will go into next week. Much important business has been considered and there is considerable more to come up. The railroad tunnel bill will undoubtedly be passed before adjournment. Representative J. Stacy Brown of this city has delivered his annual speech against the Newport police commission.

The Senate has passed a resolution appropriating $34,000 for improvements to the harbor at Block Island. The charter of the United Congregational Church in this city has been amended. The Kane automobile bill providing regulations for the use of automobiles has been passed by the House. The Senate has passed two bills of importance to Block Island, one validating certain acts of Hamilton A. Mott, moderator, and the others providing for election of supervisors. An appropriation of $1,000 has been made for the Newport County Agricultural Society and of $750 for the Newport Horticultural Society. A resolution authorizing the City of Newport to hire money has been passed.

The House has indefinitely postponed the bill allowing women to vote for Presidential electors. Notice was presented of the pendency of a petition for the amendment of the act incorporating the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company.

## Unfortunate Accident.

Miss Elsa A. Buerger, of "Under Southern Skies" Company, fell from the Cliffs Thursday afternoon and broke her leg. Miss Buerger, with other members of the company, was enjoying a walk along the beach and Cliffs. She was climbing up the Cliffs when the rock on which she was standing began to crumble and loosen, throwing her to the rocks below. Several nurses were in the vicinity and they quickly hastened to her assistance. Drs. Darrah and Sanborn were notified; and, as soon as they arrived they set the injured limb, after which Miss Buerger was taken to the Newport Hospital, where she will have to remain for several weeks.

Miss Buerger plays the part of Fifi Hamilton, and her home is in Cleveland, Ohio.

## Sale of Buffum-Hayward Farm.

A. O'D. Taylor, real estate agent, has sold to a New York client, Mr. C. D. Chapman, for Albert H. Hayward, the well-known farm situated at the Two Mile Corner, and consisting of 75 acres of land through which a brook flows, giving the place the name of "Brookdale Farm," being bounded on three sides by three roads, the East road, the West Main road, and the Alley road, along two of which the trolley railroad runs. The advantages of the situation are apparent. The farm will be used this summer for pasturage.

Past Commander J. T. Deland entertained the members of Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., in honor of his birth, on Wednesday. Whist and phonograph selections were enjoyed in the post hall the early part of the evening, after which the guests were invited to Allen's restaurant for supper, where a bountiful repast had been prepared for the occasion. Vocal and instrumental music followed the program and an original poem was recited by Comrade C. H. Clarke.

The officials of the Newport & Providence Railway Company hope to begin work in earnest on their line within a week or ten days. The contractors' foremen among the ground and lodging places are being erected along the line for housing laborers. Just as soon as the ground is in condition work will be begun and it is hoped to finish the actual track-laying by June 1.

There is considerable talk of the erection of a cold storage plant for Newport. Fall River parties have the project under contemplation.

## The Object.

Few will be deceived by the demand which is made by the "court circular" newspapers and by the Democratic debaters in the House of Representatives that President Roosevelt shall immediately "run amuck" among the trusts, proceeding at once against every large corporation in the United States.

The object is either to drive the administration into enforcing the Sherman anti-trust law in such a manner as would inevitably make it unpopular with the people, and thus create a public sentiment in favor of its repeal; or else the President standing by his policy of not running amuck, to make it appear that he is inconsistent in his action, and that although he prosecuted one of the greatest aggregations of capital in the country, he is really a friend of the trusts, and thus make an "issue" by which it might be possible to defeat him at the polls. Either way would serve the purposes of the financial interests which have had their plans upset by the President's proceedings against the Northern Securities Company, says the Wall Street Journal. They would like to secure the repeal of the Sherman anti-trust law, and nothing would serve more to secure that result than the indiscriminate and unreasonable prosecution of every combination of capital in the country, regardless of law or right. Failing in that, the same purpose could be attained, in large measure, by securing the defeat of President Roosevelt. It is plain to be seen that if he is defeated for another term as a result of his action in the Northern Securities case, his successor, whether he should be Republican or Democrat, would scarcely undertake to repeat his policy of enforcement of law against any of the powerful aggregations of capital in control of the business of the country.

The President, it is safe to say, will continue, fearlessly but conservatively, to enforce the law in every case in which he can count on the support of the judiciary and in which there is clear evidence of violation. But he will not be moved by the criticism of his enemies, and the enemies of the law, into running amuck, like a bull in a china shop. Moreover, the American people will sustain him in that policy, as they have sustained him in his action against the Northern Securities Company.

There are five prerequisites to every successful enforcement of law:

1. An adequate statute.
2. A fearless executive.
3. Ample evidence of violation.
4. Courts that will confirm the law and the action taken.
5. A public opinion that will sustain the enforcement.

All of these requisites were present in the case of the Northern Securities.

It is important to note that it does not follow that because the administration announced that it would not run amuck, it intends to rest on the laurels of its victory in the courts, and not proceed against other combinations in which there is evidence of restraint of trade. It will pursue a practical, common sense policy. The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post makes this point clear in his dispatch of yesterday. "Not running amuck" does not mean not doing anything.

## Almanac Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent April 2 to 6, warm wave 1 to 5, cool wave 4 to 8. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 7, cross west of Rockies by close of 8, great central valleys 9 to 11, eastern states 12. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 7, great central valleys 9, eastern states 11. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about April 10; great central valleys 12, eastern states 14.

This disturbance will not have much force on the Pacific coast but by April 12, when it is expected to reach the eastern states, it will begin to increase in intensity. Out on the North Atlantic about April 14 it will become a furious and dangerous storm. At the same time, about April 14, a furious and dangerous storm will be on North Pacific west of the Oregon coast.

April will bring highest temperatures during first and about beginning of fourth weeks, lowest temperatures during second and last weeks of the month. Most rain will come during first week and from April 22 to 29.

Temperature of the month will average lower than usual south of the Missouri and west of the Mississippi and highest north of the Missouri and west of the Mississippi. In other sections temperature will average about normal.

Rainfall will be above normal in southwest of great central valleys, below in northwest, above in Ohio valleys, below in mid-Atlantic and northeastern states.

As a general average for the United States and Canada April will not bring good crop weather, too cold and too dry. Best crop weather will go to southwest of great central valleys.

## An Iroquois Fire Story.

Though pure fiction, "The Little Fat Fiddler," by Samuel Hopkins Adams, is alive with current interest. Drawing plot and incident from Chicago's great theatre tragedy, the Iroquois fire, Mr. Adams builds an absorbing story. The heroism of the humble little second violin, his fidelity to duty and his noble sacrifice of self for others arouse and hold one's sympathies and admiration. His love and devotion for Maida, "the Flying Fay," are pathetic in their apparently hopeless depth. The description of the fire is dramatic, tragic. In its graphic power it fairly grips one's attention and concern. The tension just at the breaking point is relieved, "And the pallid crowd" is "awed anew by one gleam of happiness in the blackness of the great tragedy." It is related of Mr. Adams that although a regular member of the McClure staff he submitted this story under an assumed name in order that it might have a strictly impartial hearing. It was at once accepted and a search made for the apparently unknown writer, revealing Mr. Adams. The merit of the story surely sustains this anecdote.

Congressman Dayton of West Virginia, has introduced a bill in Congress allowing two months extra pay to enlisted men in the U. S. Navy during the war with Spain who served outside of the United States, and one month's extra pay to such as served within the United States.

## Washington Matters.

**Party Lines Seem to have been Drawn in the Merger Case—A Solution of the Service Pension Problem—More Postoffice Affairs—Notes.**

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1904.

It is significant that the Supreme Court, in its decision in what is called the "merger case," divided on party lines, but this fact is in no wise a disadvantage to the Republicans, who have often been accused of hesitating to enforce the interstate commerce law. Rigid as it is, the law has been upheld by the Republicans on the bench, and every one who knows President Roosevelt is convinced that he has the courage to enforce it, and will do so when occasion requires. The satisfaction with which the decision has been received on the part of the press, the people, and the financiers, is encouraging, and assures a peaceful outlook for the future. Naturally, under stress of the political situation, the President will not disturb present conditions, and upset the country by instituting criminal proceedings against every corporation which may have technically violated the law. He proposes to have a dignified, conservative quiet campaign which will find the country as prosperous next November as it is now. It is essential to the welfare of the country, and for the carrying out of the great enterprises now in hand, that the commercial prosperity of the country should continue. At all events the President will do all he can to that end, and is striving with wisdom and industry to satisfy all reasonable demands of the people.

It was after repeated conferences with the President that the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of pensions arrived at a solution of the service pension problem which has given considerable anxiety to Congress. A liberal interpretation of the pension laws was determined upon and an old age pension agreed to. This will take less than ten millions of dollars out of the treasury annually, and will satisfy the promoters of the new scheme. Claimants over 62 years of age will be rated as disabled one-half. As this result pleases all concerned, there will be no new pension legislation at this session of Congress. Senator Dietrich of Nebraska will be exonerated of all the charges brought against him and the President will remove Attorney General Summers of that state. The President has ordered a further inquiry into the New York postoffice. The number of Republican delegates now instructed for President Roosevelt amounts to 139; uninstructed, 28.

Postoffice affairs continue to occupy a good share of the attention of Congress, and nearly every day there is an outburst of indignation in the House. The McCall committee of investigation is busy at work trying to get exact information. The much abused Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has appeared before the committee and astonished it by saying that there is a library full of correspondence from Congressmen preserved in the department. This can be inspected confidentially. The famous report was prepared by inspectors at the instance of the postmaster general. In the House the postoffice appropriation bill is being closely scrutinized, and it has been decided to abolish in country postoffices such titles as "cashier", "night superintendent", "superintendent of carriers", and "superintendents of inquiry," and put all employes upon an equal footing and with equal salaries. Today the members of the House took an excursion to Jamestown, Va., to view the site of the exhibition which is to be held in 1907. This is another "epoch" exhibition, and will probably require a small appropriation. Members of the House wish to know how the $1,075,000 for the old Panama canal commission was expended.

General Leonard Wood was confirmed as a major general yesterday by a vote of 45 to 16. Bitter speeches have been made against him but they failed to alter the determination of the Senate to give him the coveted rank. As an evidence of his popularity a county in New Mexico has been named Leonard Wood.

Seven or eight hundred miles of railroads, to cost some forty millions of dollars, are proposed as a benefit to the Philippine islands, in the way of developing trade. New York capitalists hesitate to invest in the project unless the United States Government will insure a certain income on the investment. Secretary Taft is opposed to the government building the roads. Congressman Cooper has introduced a bill providing for a four per cent. guarantee for these railways upon an investment of forty millions of dollars. This burden would probably fall upon the Philippine treasury.

The new department of commerce and labor, under Secretary Cortelyou, is fast cut-stripping some of the older departments, and the young and industrious secretary makes more speeches in all parts of the country than even Wilson of the agricultural department, and is second only to Secretary Taft. The department has undertaken to solve the labor, commercial, marine, corporation and immigration problems, and already disburses annually ten millions of dollars, and has 10,000 clerks on the jump. Secretary Moody is in favor of upholding the anti-hazing laws. The secretary of the interior has ordered all white farmers to vacate the land of the Choctaw nation, in the Indian Territory. It is understood that Secretary Hay will continue to be the President's right hand man during the next administration. This will give Whitelaw Reid a chance to be ambassador to England. Col. T. W. Symons, engineer in charge of the public buildings at Washington, is in favor of having Congress allow him to serve the state of New York on the Erie canal commission. He says he could earn his salary as commissioner of $8,000 "at odd moments" when he was not looking after the interests of the government. Congress has re-opened the question and may permit him to earn two salaries at odd moments.

The Washington water works have been giving the capital city muddy water for its inhabitants to drink, until it is as brown as Mississippi river water. The scientists have come to the rescue, and Dr. Wiley, promoter of pure food products, announces that no other water is so sweet and healthy as the muddy Potomac, because the mud kills all the germs that produce typhoid fever and other diseases. Dr. Woodward, the health officer of the district, and a lecturer in one of the law colleges, warns people to beware of pure water, especially springs and brooks. This water contains deadly disease germs, and they are much more active and insinuating because they do not exist in such great numbers. Running water, says Dr. Woodward, is especially to be avoided. It is alive with death. All this is exceedingly confusing to the public. What next?

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Blanc Neilson have sailed for Europe.

Georgia children will now be taught Civil War history according to the Georgia view. The state school book committee has adopted for use in the schools a history written by a native Georgia woman which does not antagonize the feelings of that section. The books are bound in Confederate gray cloth. And yet they tell us the war is over.

It is reported that China has appealed to the foreign governments for a year's extension of time for paying the Boxer indemnity.

The beef combine has advanced the price of dressed beef from one-eighth to one-half cent per pound.

### WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH 1904. STANDARD TIME.

| | | Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon sets | High water Morn | High water Eve |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Sat | 5 55 | 6 15 | 3 34 | 2 40 | 3 16 |
| 27 | Sun | 5 55 | 6 16 | 5 12 | 3 46 | 4 12 |
| 28 | Mon | 5 51 | 6 20 | 6 58 | 4 41 | 5 08 |
| 29 | Tues | 5 50 | 6 21 | 8 37 | 5 37 | 6 04 |
| 30 | Wed | 5 48 | 6 22 | 9 15 | 6 27 | 6 45 |
| 31 | Thurs | 5 46 | 6 23 | rises | 7 14 | 7 21 |
| 1 | Fri | 5 45 | 6 24 | 7 57 | 8 00 | 8 18 |

Full Moon, 1st day, 9h. 48m., evening.
Last Quarter, 8th day, 9h. 14m., evening.
New Moon, 17th day, 4h. 29m., morning.
First Quarter, 24th day, 4h. 17m., evening.
Full Moon, 31st day, 10h. 14m., morning.

**Laxative Bromo Quinine**
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

THE EXCELSIOR BURGLAR ALARM.

A marvel of cheapness, safety and convenience. No wires or batteries to deface the beauty of the house. Can be applied instantaneously without nails or screws. Cannot be tampered with by burglars without alarming all within hearing.

It is indispensable to the traveling man, office, store or farm buildings, as well as the home.

Call at 49 Broadway and see one in use.

**SIMEON HAZARD,**
AGENT FOR NEWPORT COUNTY.
Two or three reliable salesmen wanted.

**A. O'D. TAYLOR,**
192 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Telephone No. 220. Office hours 9-till 6.

**Farms For Sale in Middletown.**

[Call or write for further particulars.]

A. West Main Road, 30 acres, houses and barns, $12,000
B. Wapping Road, 26 acres, house and barn, 5,000
C. Off Honeyman Hill, 3½ acres, cottage and barn, 4,500
D. Greene Lane, 5 acres, superior house and barn, suitable for a summer company, 4,500

## Deaths.

In this city, 23d inst., Annie E., wife of William Shepley, aged 51 years.

Funeral services at her late residence 15 Channing street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In Little Compton, March 23d, Amanda M., widow of Borden Manchester, aged 70 years.

Funeral from her late residence in Little Compton, Saturday, at 2 p. m.

In this city, 24th inst., Catherine B., beloved wife of Andrew F. Dwyer, aged 38 years.

In this city, 24th inst., at his residence, 31 Warner street, John J. Rowe.

In this city, 22d inst., Eliza, widow of Albert W. Conklin, of Ramsey, N. J., and mother of Mrs. John Mason and Mrs. Robert Blake of this city.

In this city, 22d inst., at the residence of her son, William H. Young, 31 Denniston street, Annie Young, in her 70th year.

In this city, 22d inst., Margaret, wife of Jeremiah Sullivan, of 82 Burnside avenue.

In this city, at her residence, 21 Washington street, Catherine, widow of James Brady.

In this city, 20th inst., Thomas Deanes.

In this city, 19th inst., Joanna, widow of Joshua Brainerd, in her 92d year.

In this city, 19th inst., Edmund, son of Arthur H., Jr., and Sarah Washburne, aged 5 days.

In this city, 19th inst., Margaret, infant daughter of Michael and Ellen Hogan.

In South Portsmouth, 24th inst., Robert McLeod, aged 56 years.

In Providence, 20th inst., Annie H., widow of William G. Peabody, in her 73d year.

In Portsmouth, 23d inst., Silas Dawel, in his 71st year.

In Tiverton, 20th inst., Mary G., wife of Frederick Hunt, in her 22d year.

In Prudence, 23d inst., Thomas Babington, aged 74; 21st inst., Susan Marble, wife of William T. Dodge, aged 81; 21st inst., Phebe K., widow of Charles C. Cole, aged 77; 19th inst., Edwin H. Manchester, aged 88.

**WANTED.**
FARM PROPERTY
in Middletown and Portsmouth.
HAVE SEVERAL APPLICATIONS.
Send full particulars, price, etc., to
**C. H. Wrightington,**
94 BROADWAY. Newport, R. I.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
**CURE**
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
**SICK**
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
**HEAD**
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
**ACHE**
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

## A Remarkable Record.

The navy department has published a report from Admiral Evans in which he invites attention to the record made on a recent trip of the battleship and cruiser squadrons from Yokohama to Honolulu and thence to Cavite, covering a distance of practically 8,500 miles in midwinter. The admiral says:

"During the run from Yokohama to Honolulu the seas were the worst I ever have experienced and continued practically throughout the entire run. The weather conditions from Honolulu to Cavite were better, and, on the whole, the trip was an easy and comfortable one. During this run of practically 8,500 miles to Cavite no repairs or overhauling was done on the engines of any of the vessels by outside force, and only such work done by the force on board each vessel as could be taken in hand during the short time of the stay of the vessels at Honolulu when not occupied in coaling. The speed maintained by the battleship squadron from Yokohama to Honolulu was 12½ knots.

"The battleship squadron arrived in Cavite after this run of 8,500 miles in as good condition as when it started out from Yokohama and was ready for any service that it might be called on to perform. The same could be said of the cruiser squadron, with the exception of the Cincinnati, which needed a new air pump rod."

## Real Estate Sales and Rentals

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for James T. Hazard his cottage on Equality Park place to M. J. Hoebeg.

William E. Brightman has sold for Wm. G. Peckham of New York, a lot of land on the East side of Whitwell avenue, containing about 4700 sq. feet, to Herbert L. Williams.

C. H. Wrightington has sold for Mrs. Gertrude H. Child to Mr. C. Philip Frank the dwelling house and stable, situate 11 on the westerly side of Gibbs avenue. The property is bounded northerly, one hundred and twenty and four tenths (120.4) feet on land of Bradford heirs; easterly, fifty-three and five tenths (53.5) feet on Gibbs avenue; southerly, one hundred and twenty-one and three-tenths (121.3) feet on land of Frederick A. Allen; westerly, fifty-three and five-tenths (53.5) feet on land formerly of Charles I. Comfort and containing about six thousand four hundred and sixty-five (6,465) square feet of land.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Joseph B. Freeborne some 4½ acres of land on Bliss road, northern side, to Henry J. Haas, for Horticultural purposes.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Mrs. Agatha M. Albro, a lot of 4,600 square feet of land on Channing street, near Hall avenue, to John P. Fritz.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for John Harrington the lower tenement on Dixon street to Michael M. Egan.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented the cottage at 32 Annandale road, belonging to John Alexander, to Martilda Jacobson.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to Hugh McMahon the lower tenement on Bridge street belonging to James S. Ramlose.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented to Mrs. Amy Burland, for the executors of the late Charles E. Hammett, Jr., the newly renovated house at No. 70 Church street.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mrs. Mary G. Wilson the private offices and rooms at No. 30 Old Beach road, to Dr. Thomas A. Kenefick, of New York, for the coming season.

The caucuses in the town of Jamestown will be held this evening, in preparation for the town meeting on April 5. As usual there is expected to be a strenuous political battle at the coming town meeting.

MANAGER WANTED.

Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for well and favorably known house of solid financial standing. $18.00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced. Position permanent. Address Manager, 810 Como Block, Chicago, Illinois. 3-19-12t

## Republican State Convention.

AT A MEETING of the Republican State central committee, held in Providence, on Tuesday, March 8, 1904, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the call of the National Republican committee, a State Convention of Republican delegates be held in Infantry Hall, in the city of Providence, on TUESDAY, April 26, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the choice of four delegates at large and four alternates at large, to the Republican National Convention to be holden in Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1904, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

Resolved, That the several town and city committees are hereby requested to call primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to said Convention, the number of said delegates to be three times the representation of said towns and cities in the General Assembly, and that at said meetings be held not later than Saturday, April 16, 1904, and that the secretaries of said primary meetings be requested to forward a copy of the credentials of delegates immediately after their election to the Secretary of the State central committee, Nathan M. Wright, P. O. Box 876, Providence, R. I.

Resolved, That the member of the town or city committee calling the meeting to order under the above call, together with the Chairman and Secretary of said meeting, be instructed to certify upon the credentials that said delegates were elected in pursuance to a regular call of said town or city committee.

Resolved, That the electors of the State, who believe in the principals of the Republican party and indorse its policies, are cordially invited to unite in the choice of delegates to said convention.

FRANK E. HOLDEN, Chairman.
NATHAN M. WRIGHT, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,

## First Congressional District.

At a meeting of the Republican committee of the First Congressional District of Rhode Island, held March 8, 1904, it was voted to issue the following call:

The Republican electors of the First Congressional District in Rhode Island are cordially invited to take part in the choice of delegate to a Congressional District Convention to be held in Infantry Hall, in the city of Providence, R. I., on TUESDAY, April 26, 1904, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of choosing two delegates and two alternates to attend the National Republican Convention to be holden at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on June 21, 1904, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

The several town and city committees are hereby requested to call primary meetings not later than Saturday, April 16, 1904, for the purpose of electing delegates to said Congressional District Convention, three times in number to the representation of the said cities and towns in the General Assembly, and the Secretaries of said primary meetings are requested to forward a copy of the credentials of delegates so elected, immediately to the Secretary of the State central committee, Nathan M. Wright, P. O. Box 876, Providence, R. I.

CHARLES C. GRAY, Chairman.
SAMUEL L. PECK, Secretary.

# PORT ARTHUR BOTTLED UP

### Seven Merchant Vessels Reported Sunk In Roadstead

## FIRST BLOW FROM JAPAN

**Belief That It Will Be Delivered at New Chwang—Considered a Weak Spot In Russian Armor, but In Hands of Japs Would Isolate Port Arthur, Threaten Other Important Centres and Close Russian Line of Operation to the Yalu River**

London, March 25.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from its Tokio correspondent which says:

"On the night of March 22 the Japanese fleet renewed the attempt to bottle up Port Arthur. Sixteen warships escorted seven merchant vessels to the mouth of the harbor and, under cover of the bombardment, the steamers ran in and were sunk in desired positions. Three thousand Japanese officers and bluejackets volunteered for this duty."

The Daily Telegraph's circumstantial report that the Japanese succeeded in bottling up Port Arthur is not confirmed from any other quarter. The special dispatches to the other papers announce no new developments in the situation, but throw a few side lights on the operations.

As the moment approaches when it logically may be expected that Japan will begin her invasion of Manchuria the cables are loaded with "plans of campaign" which it is alleged have been decided upon by the mikado. It always is safe to predict in an offensive war that the aggressor so will place his armies as to threaten the centre and the right and left wings of the enemy. It therefore is easy for the correspondents to telegraph that the Japanese intend to attack the left wing of the Russian armies by way of Possiet Bay, along the valley of the Tumen to Ninguta and thence to Modashi, on the Harbin-Vladivostok railroad, where the line would be cut.

Although the Cossacks took this route in the Boxer troubles, it would be a difficult road for the Japanese to travel and to keep open as a line of operation, especially as the Vladivostok fleet still is intact and could menace the Japanese transports. It would be possible to send troops east over the road from Ping Yang to Wonsan and up the coast to the Tumen, and might be done if the war is a long one, but it is not to be considered at the present time. It therefore is extremely doubtful if Japan has a great force on the Tumen, though it may well be that she has troops in the vicinity to watch the Russians who have been reported as working down that way.

As to the centre, it is known that Japan has a large army, perhaps 90,000 men, in Korea, many of them north of Ping Yang, from which point they are gradually advancing on the Yalu. On the Russian right, the general trend of opinion is that the Japanese will make New Chwang their objective. The place is considered a weak spot in the Russian armor, but in the hands of the Japanese would furnish a good base for operations, isolating Port Arthur and threatening Hai Cheng, Ashanchan, Liao Yang and Mukden on the north and the Russian position on the Yalu on the east.

The attack on the right, however, may come from some point on the Korean gulf, say Takushan. Were a large army landed here and sent north to Fung Wang Chang toward Liao Yang, it would compel the evacuation of New Chwang, the garrison fleeing north toward Mukden to prevent being driven in on Port Arthur. The Russian line of operation to the Yalu would be closed and the czar's troops now holding the river would be compelled, if defeated by the Japanese, to retire north through a difficult country or northeast along the line of the Yalu toward Maofurckan, from which point they could reach Mukden or Kirin.

### Eluded Japs by Clever Ruse

Odessa, March 25.—The volunteer fleet steamer Voroney, the first Russian ship to leave the far east after the outbreak of the war, has arrived here, having eluded the Japanese. She was painted to resemble a Japanese collier which left Vladivostok just before her. The captain of the Voroney had resolved to take to the boats and blow up his ship if hard pressed by the Japanese.

### Russia Buys Big Steamers

Berlin, March 26.—In spite of the denial of the Hamburg Boersenhalle of all reports of the sale of German liners to Russia, the Hamburg correspondent of The Tageblatt insists that the Fuerst Bismarck and the Kaiser Friedrich have actually been sold to that government and that the crews have already been engaged.

### Want to Leave New Chwang

New Chwang, March 25.—Both foreign and native vessels are anxiously awaiting the opening of the Liao river. It is their purpose to remove valuable goods and their cargoes before fighting begins.

### Vacation For Thousands

Malden, Mass., March 25.—The Boston Rubber Shoe company has posted notices in its Malden factory announcing an indefinite shutdown of the plant on April 1. By the notice nearly 7000 operatives are affected. Officers of the company say the shutdown is caused by need of important repairs in the works.

# LONG FIGHT AHEAD

### Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Lock Out Their Workmen

## MOVE WAS UNEXPECTED

**Union Men Face Unusual Proposition In Sympathetic Action of Employers—Later Aided by Conditions In Labor Unions**

Lynn, Mass., March 23.—Thirty-three shoe factories entirely or partly closed down last night, inaugurating what is expected to prove the hardest battle between capital and labor which New England has ever seen. It is a war for which great preparations have been made. The only outcome is expected to be either the annihilation of the Lynn labor unions or their entrenchment in supreme power.

The initial trouble was inconsequential. A dozen or so turned workmen did not agree with their employer on a new price list. The trouble spread until it included the turned workmen in the factories of Cushman & Cushman, George W. Belongs & Co. and Tinson & Co.

But no one thought that it amounted to anything, until yesterday the owners of 33 factories posted notices stating that unless the trouble was settled last night no members of the Shoe Workers' Protective union would be employed in those factories.

The ultimatum of the employers came like a bombshell. Sympathetic strikes they were familiar with, but a sympathetic lockout was an entirely new proposition. All at once the workmen saw batteries which had been covered disclosed.

Secretary Supple of the state board of arbitration came down, and he was told by the labor men that they would be very glad to submit the whole matter to arbitration.

Mr. Supple then visited the employers, who said they would submit to arbitration, but first, the men must return to work. This proposition was rejected by the workmen.

The workmen are well organized, but this time they will have to fight an organization as strongly formed as their own. The individual manufacturers will have nothing to do with the settlement of the present trouble. This association was formed at the close of the labor troubles last fall, and its membership includes nearly every shoe manufacturer in the city.

No one in Lynn thinks that the struggle will be a short one. The peculiar conditions in the Lynn labor unions aid the manufacturers, who feel that now, when the men are fighting among themselves, is the time for the employers to strike.

It is expected that the Knights of Labor bodies will help out the shoe workers, while on the other hand, the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, it is said, will throw their influence on the other side, if they do not openly help the manufacturers.

### Assessment to Aid Strikers

Haverhill, Mass., March 23.—The demand of the Lynn shoe manufacturers that the turned workmen now on strike in three factories in that city should return to work pending a conference was rejected at a mass meeting of the Shoemakers' Protective union, with which the turned workmen are affiliated and which has its headquarters in this city. The union voted to levy a 10 percent assessment to assist them.

### Arlington Mill Hands Out

Lawrence, Mass., March 23.—Five hundred employes of the carding and combing rooms of the Arlington Cotton mills here struck as a protest against an order that a cut in wages, varying from 5 to 10 percent, would be made next Monday in one mill, and in the worsted spinning department. A general strike throughout the Arlington corporation is expected unless a compromise is reached this week. The company employs about 4000 hands, half of whom will be affected directly in the reduction. The strikers met last night, formed a strike committee and considered plans for the continuation of the strike.

### Colorado Troops Ordered Out

Denver, March 23.—A proclamation was issued by Governor Peabody last night declaring Las Animas county in a state of insurrection and rebellion. Subsequently an order was issued for 300 troops to proceed to Trinidad, the county seat. The civil authorities of the county are quoted as authority for the statement that no less than 1500 unemployed men are armed in apparent anticipation of an open conflict.

### Many Weavers Disappointed

New Bedford, Mass., March 22.—More than 200 of the 500 weavers at the Dartmouth Cotton mills who struck last month against an obnoxious order to scrub floors, were turned away when they reported for work. The strikers, not having obtained the sanction and support of the United Textile Workers of America, decided to abandon their fight against the big corporation.

### Telegraphers Want More Pay

Baltimore, March 23.—The telegraphers employed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, nearly 2000 in all, have formally presented a demand for increased pay and a reduction in hours to Vice President Potter of that company. The meeting is said to have been amicable.

### Won't Appoint More Policemen

Lawrence, Mass., March 22.—At a meeting of the mayor and board of aldermen last night Mayor Lynch refused to appoint the 16 new police officers named last year by Mayor Grant, giving as the reason for his action that the appointment of the new men would cost the city too much money for salaries.

# RUSSIA HAS FEARS

### Neutral Chinese Territory to Be Invaded by Japanese

## REPORTS ARE "SPECIFIC"

**Russian Line of Conduct In Such a Contingency Decided Upon—Sees Step Intended to Inveigle China Into the Fight**

St. Petersburg, March 25.—The war office is in receipt of persistent reports that the Japanese are preparing to land on neutral Chinese territory, on the west coast of the Gulf of Liao Tung, either at Tleukaucheng in Kin Chow bay, or at Shan Hai Kwan.

Although slow to believe that Japan deliberately contemplates a violation of her pledge to respect neutral Chinese territory, the reports received at the ministry of war are so specific that they compel consideration. The presence of disguised Japanese soldiers acting as spies along the Shan Hai Kwan road has been established and Russian agents report that there is every indication of an intended landing on the west coast of the Gulf of Liao Tung. The information conveyed by these agents seems to coincide with other information indicating a complete change in the Japanese plan of campaign, or of its entrance into a second stage practically involving the abandonment of further heavy landing of troops in Korea.

According to advices received by the government there are only about 70,000 Japanese troops in Korea at present. It is considered possible that the Japanese reckoned on a complete mobilization there much sooner, but that the difficulties met with in transporting troops from Japan and over the roads in Korea proved more serious than expected, and that the Japanese found themselves unable to deliver a frontal attack in Manchuria before the Russian troops arrived in sufficient force to check them. At any rate the latest advices indicate that the Japanese will not send many more soldiers into Korea. They may make a diversion at Possiet Bay in the direction of Vladivostok, but their main objective henceforth will be in the Gulf of Liao Tung.

If the information received is correct the Japanese have discovered that landing on the peninsula is too hard a nut to crack and have elected to land on the Chinese side, where there will be no army to repel them. The only two points feasible for landing are Chin Wan Tao and Tien Kiau Cheng, which are connected by rail, respectively, with Shan Hai Kwan and Kau Kiau, on the Pekin railroad. A landing at either place would give the Japanese possession of a splendid strategic line by which to strike the Russian flank, and, if desired, to hold Pekin in subjection.

The Russians have little faith in the Chinese Generals Ma and Mu, who might disregard orders from Pekin and join forces with the Japanese.

The Russian military authorities have felt themselves compelled to consider the foregoing possibility and to take the necessary precautions. The international complications which might arise out of a Japanese landing on neutral Chinese territory have also received careful consideration, for, although it is specifically declared that it is not believed Japan would dare to violate the agreement made in response to Secretary Hay's note, as well as in Japan's other public professions, there is reason to affirm that the Russian line of conduct in such a contingency has already been decided upon in principle. The assurances obtained from Pekin require that the Chinese authorities should oppose with their army such a step on the part of Japan.

A high Russian official said: "It would have worse consequences for other powers than Russia if Japan should enter neutral territory, for such a step would obviously be for the purpose of inveigling China into the fight. If Japan could be successful in this there would be an uprising against foreigners which would be ten-fold greater than the Boxer affair. The mere possibility is pregnant with all sorts of dangers, but we can hardly believe that Japan will venture to violate the neutrality of China as she did that of Korea."

It is learned that the Russian military attache at Pekin is now at New Chwang watching the movements of the Chinese troops.

## HOTEL CLERK HELD

### Suspected of Firing Shot Which Killed a Lynn Man

Lynn, Mass., March 25.—John J. Tucker, who was shot on Railroad avenue Wednesday night, died yesterday afternoon. All that he was able to tell after being revived was that he passed a man and a woman standing in a doorway and that he was shot immediately afterwards. Tucker was a teamster, 40 years old.

Boston, March 25.—David H. Passy, 25 years old, night clerk at the Hotel Westminster, in this city, is held on the charge of being a suspicious person in connection with the fatal shooting of John J. Tucker at Lynn.

### Master Bakers Keep Agreement

Boston, March 22.—Bread has gone up by inversion, in accordance with a vote of the Master Bakers' association. What the master bakers seek to accomplish is an increase in their profit, and, instead of doing this by charging a higher price for an established quantity of bread, they reduced the quantity and retained the prevailing price. Technically speaking, the bakers are no longer selling any "loaves," the weight of which is determined by law, nor half "loaves," but they call them "three-quarters" and "one-quarter" loaves, and compromise on the weight.

## NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

William T. Henderson, a carriage manufacturer of Somerville, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,913.

Cornelius Haley, aged 60, a railroad section hand, lost his life trying to break an ice jam near Ware, Mass.

Thomas Judge, 18 years old, was instantly killed at Wallingford, Conn., while attempting to jump from a freight train on which he had stolen a ride.

Brown university now has, for the first time since the recent athletic tangle, a full board of athletic managers.

While conversing with friends in the office of furniture dealers at Boston George C. Merriam, a manufacturer of Meriden, Conn., aged 63, dropped dead of heart disease.

The Sheffield Scientific school at Yale is to have a big electrical plant sufficiently large to light all of the new, as well as the old buildings, in connection with the school.

Martin Shalley, aged 32, a well-to-do farmer of Sheffield, Mass., while working in a field fell from a load of hay and broke his neck.

Richard M. Scammon has been appointed state bank commissioner of New Hampshire, vice John Hatch, deceased.

Harry S. Crosskill, real estate editor of the Boston Herald, died of consumption. He had been connected with The Herald staff for 10 years. He was born at Halifax in 1866.

Representative John W. Blaney of the Twelfth Massachusetts representative district died at his home at Lynn after a two months' illness. He was 63 years old. He had served in both branches of the Lynn city government.

Fire destroyed the storehouse of the Kimball Carriage company at South Manchester, N. H., and the company's stock of 150 sleighs and 30 carriages.

Lowry Allen, 40 years old, a freight brakeman, was run over by a train at Providence. He died in a short time. Allen is survived by a widow and eight children.

Joshua G. Dodge, a well known abolitionist in anti-slavery days, died at his home at Arlington, Mass., aged 93.

Ignatius Uzabel, 49 years old, committed suicide at Providence by drinking about half a goblet of carbolic acid. Business reverses had caused despondency.

Thomas Beaven, father of the bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Springfield, Mass., died of pneumonia in that city, aged 87. He had been a machinist and engineer, but of late years had retired from active business.

A conditional gift of $50,000 has been made to Mt. Holyoke college, Northampton, Mass., by Andrew Carnegie, the understanding being that the friends of the institution raise a like amount before June 1 next. It is understood that a new library is contemplated.

Henry Tucker, father of President Tucker of Dartmouth college, died at Hanover, N. H., aged 89. Born in Griswold, Conn., and educated at Amherst, he was for nearly half a century a successful cotton manufacturer.

While shaking a rug over the piazza rail at her home at Somerville, Mass., Mrs. Francis T. Blake lost her balance and plunged headlong to the ground. Her skull was fractured, and she died five minutes later.

Steam freighter Eleanor F. Peck sunk at her dock at New Haven. She had been out of commission about six months.

The Franklin, N. H., city council voted to accept Andrew Carnegie's recent offer of $15,000 for a free public library, under the usual conditions. Franklin is the only city in New Hampshire without a free public library.

While skating on the Connecticut river near Hartford David Callahan, aged 10, and William Barnard, aged 11, broke through the ice and were drowned.

Three new shoe factories, which will give employment to 1000 hands, are to be established at Manchester, N. H. The factories will be operated by the W. H. McElwain Shoe company.

Sparks from a passing locomotive set fire to a number of freight cars on a siding at Walpole, Mass., and the cars, together with a portion of the F. W. Bird & Sons Paper company's storehouse, were burned. The loss will exceed $10,000.

### Skipper and Crew In One

Nantucket, Mass., March 25.—Captain Parker J. Hall, famous along the Atlantic coast for sailing his 100-ton two-masted schooner Angler entirely alone, has left here with his vessel for an eastern port, getting under way without any assistance whatever, weighing anchor and hoisting sails as easily as though the vessel was manned by a full crew. The Angler has been frozen in here since last November. Captain Hall not only runs his vessel alone but loads and discharges his cargoes of lumber without assistance.

### Suicide by Eighty-Foot Jump

Clinton, Mass., March 25.—Discouraged because he could not pay his debts as fast as he desired, Ambrose Newman, aged 50, a cobbler, jumped from the bridge into the Nashua river, a distance of 80 feet, and was killed. The river at this point is two feet deep.

### Corbin's Second Great Gift

New Britain, Conn., March 24.—Philip Corbin announces the gift of a chime of 14 bells to the South Congregational church of this city, as a companion gift to the $20,000 organ presented by him a few years ago. The chimes will weigh 19,000 pounds.

### Placing Ban on Tramps

Boston, March 24.—A favorable report was made in the house on a bill to enforce the laws against tramps. The bill provides for the addition to the state police force of one man who shall give his whole attention to the suppression of vagabondage.

### Open For Navigation

Hartford, March 25.—The Connecticut river was opened to navigation when a tug which has been bucking the ice for several days succeeded in getting a channel through to this city. The New York steamer line will begin running next week.


# Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEP'T.)

**Electric Lighting. Electric Power.**

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

**Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.**

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

# Millinery Opening

—AT—

# SCHREIER'S

143 Thames St.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, March 28 and 29.

GRAND Easter Display IN Millinery Novelties.

## PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY,

## Hecker's Buckwheat,

## AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR,

## Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON,

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

## Special Announcement.

We beg to announce that through an arrangement with the wholesale houses, we are in a position to give our customers better value for their money than ever before. Purchasers will do well to call and see our large stock before purchasing anything in the housefurnishing line.

Yours respectfully,

W. C. COZZENS & CO.,

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WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPERS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS.

## Discharged a Cargo of

## Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg.

BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pittston Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

## The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone No. 222-2 and 222-3.

## For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st.

Enquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.


### Boasted of Foul Deed

Boston, March 25.—Frank Frasier, a negro, was arrested here on suspicion of killing a man, Frasier having boasted to several friends that he had made away with some one. After several hours' search among the hospitals, the police finally discovered William Craig at the relief hospital suffering from six scalp wounds and a possible fracture of the skull. Frasier, it is said, lured Craig into a doorway and, after pounding him on the head with a stove cover, robbed him.

### Results of Severe Weather

Woodbury, Conn., March 25.—Henry Jeffry, an expert in the culture of honey bees, says that at least 80 percent of the honey bees in Connecticut starved to death during the winter because the honey on which they usually subsist was frozen solid. Jeffry has also found that field mice have killed thousands of young pear, apple and plum trees. Frost struck into the ground so deep that the mice, unable to gnaw roots, attacked the bark of trees at the snow line.

### Quarrymen's Demands Rejected

Milford, Mass., March 25.—The Milford Quarry company has shut down on account of the refusal of the Milford Granite Manufacturers' association to meet the demands of the Granite Cutters' union for 45 hours a week and a minimum wage scale of 40 10-11 cents an hour. A conference between the union and the association brought no


## LODGE ROOMS

OR

## SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE MERCURY BUILDING, 182 and 184 Thames St.

HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well furnished for Lodge purposes with either two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

## CANE SEAT Chairs Reseated.

JOHN PENGELLAY,

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THE T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO

## BOOTS & SHOES,

214 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

## NOTICE.

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 10 Farewell street.

B. W. PEARCE.

## STEAMBOATING IN THE BAY.

**Interesting History of the Early Efforts to Operate Steamboat Lines in these Waters—Packets and Early Steamboats—Subsequent Steamboat Lines—Incidents and Recollections—The March of Events.**

(From Providence Bulletin, April 26, 1877.)

(CONTINUED.)

LOSS OF THE LEXINGTON.

The next year brought an appalling calamity. The Lexington on her trip from New York to Stonington, Monday night, January 13, 1840, was burned off Huntington, L. I., and all persons on board, save four, were lost. News travelled slowly then, and intelligence of the terrible disaster did not reach Providence until Thursday. On the afternoon of that day the Journal issued an extra, giving such particulars of the catastrophe as could be obtained. The most intense excitement ensued. Many in Providence had friends on board the Lexington, and others were in agonized doubt as to whether they had or not. The anxiety and horror of the next few days exceed description. Even at this day, after the lapse of almost forty years, the loss of the Lexington is scarcely mentioned without a shudder.

The night of January 13 was intensely cold. The thermometer was below zero, and ice was rapidly accumulating in the Sound. The Lexington had just begun to burn coal. There had been some trouble with her blowers on her last trip from Stonington, and she had been laid up at the dock for repairs. Some of her regular hands had been given leave of absence and were at their homes in Providence. Mr. T. C. Gladding, of this city, then clerk of the Lexington, was among the number. The Lexington was expected to come out Tuesday, but the accumulation of ice, with the fact that the Lexington was one of the strongest boats on the line, caused her to be ordered out Monday night, in place of the regular boat.

She left New York at 4 p. m., with, at the lowest estimate, 105 persons on board, and a large quantity of freight. The space under the promenade deck, was packed full of cotton, and freight was piled up to within two or three feet of the covering of the engine. About 7 o'clock fire broke out in the casing around the smoke stack. In a few minutes, it began to burn fiercely along the promenade deck. The pilot, Capt. Manchester, stepped from the wheelhouse, gave one look at the volume of flame and smoke, and headed the boat for the Long Island shore. A moment later, Capt. Childs entered the pilot house and applied his strength to the wheel. One of the tiller ropes broke, and the Lexington floated helplessly down the Sound.

DEATH WAITED AND THEY CAME TO HIM.

The horrors of that night have never been forgotten. The fire made swift headway over the boat, while death waited in the icy water. In the terrible panic, the passengers seemed determined to destroy themselves and the boat. The boats were lowered into the water in front of the wheels of the steamer, and were swamped in a moment. The life boat was dropped down and drifted away without being of the slightest use. Not one of the four persons saved derived any benefit from the boats. Capt. Chester Hilliard, a passenger, helped launch the life boat, but said he had no intention of going in her, "the people were too wild." By the time the life boat was overboard, the promenade deck began to settle and threaten to fall through. Capt. Hilliard went aft and advised the passengers to throw cotton overboard.

One of the firemen and himself lowered a bale overboard, and got astride of it. They sat facing each other, one at each end of the bale. In a few moments the drifted away from the steamer. There were a good many persons then left on the steamer. There was one lady whose child had got overboard and was then about two rods from her. She was screaming for some one to save the child. The sea was very rough, and Capt. Hilliard and his companion had much as they could do to keep on their bale of cotton. They were sitting astride of it with their feet in the water.

They left the steamer about 8 o'clock at 3 o'clock the boat went down. Early in the morning, a heavy sea capsized the cotton, and the freezing voyagers had hard work getting back on the bale. Hilliard's companion, whose name he ascertained to be Cox, was fast getting discouraged. Soon after daylight, he grew wea., slipped off of the bale, and went down without a struggle. About 11 o'clock, the sloop Merchant picked up Captain Hilliard, and he soon recovered from the effects of his exposure.

HOW THE PILOT WAS SAVED.

Captain Manchester remained forward. There were quite a number of passengers near him, and they made a desperate effort to check the progress of the flames. There were no buckets at hand, but they broke open boxes of specie, and throwing the money away, used the boxes as buckets, and kept throwing water on the fire until they saw that such labor was useless. They then tried to build a raft, and threw the baggage cars overboard, thinking that they might save some. About this time the main deck fell in. People were jumping over board every minute, and the water seemed to be full of white faces.

About thirty persons were on the forecastle, at a little after midnight. The heat was becoming unbearable and all went overboard. Capt. Manchester got on a bale of cotton where there was another man and shoved off from the boat. It was then 12.30 o'clock. The other man on the bale said that his name was McKenney. He tried for a while to keep warm by thrashing his hands, but then gave up. About 3 o'clock, he fell back on the bale and died, and the first sea that came pushed him off. About 8 o'clock, Capt. Manchester saw and signalled the sloop Merchant, but before she reached him, he became insensible and fell over on the cotton. He was soon taken off by the crew of the sloop and ultimately recovered.

Charles Smith, one of the firemen, got on a bale of cotton about 9 o'clock and floated around in the vicinity of the steamer until half past one. All that time there were persons holding on to the guards and floating about the steamer on pieces of wreck. About 1 o'clock, Smith drifted back to the steamboat and climbed on her to get warm. He staid there until she sunk, when he got on a piece of the guard. There were four others on it, but the cold was so intense that all but Smith died before daylight. About 2 o'clock, the next afternoon, Smith was taken off by the sloop Merchant.

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OF DAVID CROWLEY'S LIFE.

The most remarkable of all was that of David Crowley, second mate of the Lexington. Soon after the fire broke out, he took refuge on a cotton bale and drifted away from the steamer. Fortunately his bale of cotton did not roll, and he burrowed into it. He also stuffed his clothing full of cotton, and thus kept from freezing. Monday night, Tuesday, Tuesday night, and Wednesday, the bale of cotton was his home. About 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, the cotton drifted against the ice bounding the Long Island shore, and Crowley crawled to land at a place called New Gully, about eighteen miles east of Old Field Point. After getting ashore he walked three quarters of a mile to a house where he was received as one from the dead. He had been forty-eight hours on the bale of cotton, and had drifted over fifty miles.

This story has an interesting sequel. The owners of the bale of cotton gave it to Crowley. He brought it to his home in Providence and kept it for many years. When cotton was about its highest in the war, Crowley's bale was sold, and from it sprang the Lexington brand of cloth.

The inquest brought out one fact even more dreadful than the disaster. At the time the Lexington was burning, Capt. William Tirrell, of the sloop Improvement, was within five miles and did not go to the steamer's assistance, because Capt. Tirrell thought the steamer had her boats, and he was afraid that if he stopped, he should lose his tide over the bar. Had the Improvement reached the Lexington at midnight, five hours after the fire began to burn, almost one-half of those on board might have been saved.

The coroner's jury denounced the practice of carrying cotton on passenger steamboats, and censured the inspectors and officers of the Lexington, except Capt. Manchester, whom a part of the jury exonerated from blame. The verdict of time has been that the Lexington was a fire trap from the beginning. She was more than once on fire, and some of those employed on her scarcely dared to sleep on board.

The loss of life fell less heavily upon Providence than it would had the catastrophe occurred later in the week. The fact, too, that the Lexington came out of port a day sooner than was expected, saved quite a number of Providence men. Many were kept from being on board as by a special providence; and, all in all, the story of the Lexington spread far and wide.

AN INTERVAL OF CHANGE.

The Providence line at this period, was beginning to lose its importance. Passenger travel was inclined to go by the way of Stonington, and the Railroad Line ran two boats between New York and Stonington, and only one between Providence and New York. The boats took turns coming to Providence, although, up to 1843, they all had laid up in Providence for painting and general repairs. One firm of painters had for a good many years, all the work in their line upon the boats.

In 1846, the Oregon was added to the Railroad Line, and the next year the Cornelius Vanderbilt came on new. In 1837, the Fall River line to New York was inaugurated, and the Boston and Providence and Providence and Stonington Railroad Lines changed their termini in this city to the present union depot. The Railroad line then entirely withdrew its boats from the direct Providence route. In due time, the Commodore, Plymouth Rock and Commonwealth were added to the line. The Narragansett and Rhode Island were sold South, and both were lost at sea.

From 1841 to 1847 the Railroad Line had to contend against ceaseless opposition. During the first-named year the Belle, Gladiator, Telegraph and New Haven ran at intervals to Providence, the fare ranging from $1 to $3. In 1842, the Cleopatra and New Haven formed a daily line through the summer, and the Charter Oak came on in the fall. In 1843, the Curtis Peck was the leading opposition boat, and the next year the Neptune and New Jersey appeared. The Neptune, commanded by Capt. William Rollins, manifested quite a disposition to stay, and, with slight interruptions, continued her trips through 1844, 1845, and 1846.

In 1844, William M. Baily, Samuel B. Mumford and Thomas Hull, of Providence, and Joseph L. Gardner, of Bristol, formed a company and built the Propeller Washington. She was built at Bristol and ran for about three years between New York and Providence. Capt. Hull was her commander a considerable part of the time, and she was quite a profitable boat. She was sold to the government in 1847 and went to the Mexican war.

In 1845 there were five lines to New York. They were represented by the steamers Worcester, Telegraph, Washington, Neptune and Rhode Island.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Church With a Crooked Spire.

Several theories have been put forward to account for the crookedness of the Chesterfield church spire, says the London Daily News. The inhabitants have recently had a new theory set before them by a gentleman who writes in the local paper over the signature "H. E. M." He explains it thus: "Now, the man who built our own church spire desired to build it twisted—of that there can be no question whatever, for the twist is most pronounced at the base, where the building was commenced. The spire is built up of sections, each from 10 to 20 feet in height, and each succeeding section is intentionally twisted at a regular degree above the one beneath. There is no warping of the beams; there are no bad joints. But to try to imagine the difficulty of keeping such work strictly plumb! It is a comparatively simple matter to place one stone upon another in a true line, but fancy a great beam of twenty feet in length and corresponding thickness swinging about on a light scaffold some two hundred feet above the ground, and this, perhaps, in a high wind. And fancy having to set this beam up on end, to fit its base and cramp it into position so that not only should it correspond with its brethren, but that in accordance with them it should continue a regular spiral curve. And so our steeple rose to about two-thirds of its height, by which time it was so obviously out of plumb that the builders began to get alarmed.

Abraham Lincoln was a captain of Illinois volunteers in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Norman Hapgood in his "Life of Lincoln" relates that during this campaign Lincoln once had his company marching in a column twenty men wide when he was suddenly confronted with a high fence with an open gate, through which only one man could pass at a time. He had no idea of the proper way to get his men into single file, so he halted the company and said:

"This company is dismissed, but it will come together immediately after getting through the gate!"

### Self-Made Men.

We hear much of American captains of industry, of John D. Rockefeller, the farm laborer's son; of Edison, the newspaper boy, and of Harken, the youthful soap jobber, that we are apt to forget British giants of perseverance. Livingston worked as a factory hand until twenty-five. The man who sought and found him in the wilds was born in a workhouse. The great firm of W. H. Smith & Sons was begun by two brothers so poor that the wife of one had to go into domestic service. The house of Tangye began in a little workshop whose rent was but 4 shillings a week. That of Lever Bros. had a scarcely more pretentious start at Bolton. A coffee stall on a London curb was the fount origin of Pearce & Plenty. Seven hundred pounds sterling once formed the total capital of "universal" Whitely. Bass' brewery was founded by a carrier and the Elder-Dempster line of steamers by a ship's apprentice, now Sir Alfred Jones. The inventor of steel was once a poor, almost starving boy in London, the poorer for having devoted his labor to an invention of whose profits the government robbed him. So one might go on throughout the whole range of our industries. It is the sergeant and the plain constable of life's affairs who have made this nation industrially great and carried its flag and fame to the ends of the earth.—St. James Gazette.

### His Distinguished Uncle.

A young lady, the beautiful daughter of a western congressman, was introduced on her arrival in Washington to a dapper young government official, a relative of the late Thomas F. Bayard. During their talk about the Delaware statesman she pronounced his name as it is spelled, giving the first "a" its long sound. The young man felt it his duty to correct her, saying that the name was pronounced "Byard". A few days later he sent her a note asking for the privilege of entertaining her and some friends who were visiting her from the west by taking them to dinner at his club. In the reply that she wrote she said she would have been pleased to accept his invitation, only the messenger said that he "bayard" seemed very "tayard" and had dallied upon the way so that she had entered into another engagement before the note reached her. However, if he "demyard" her company at some future time she would be "al-fayard" glad to hear from him again.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### The Meaning of Mummy.

It was in a Philadelphia public school the other day that a class in spelling was was going over a lesson in words of two syllables. One of the words was "mummy." "Children," said the teacher, "how many of you know the meaning of the word 'mummy?'" After a long silence one little girl raised her hand:

"Well, Maggie?"

"It means yer mother."

The teacher pointed out her mistake, and explained fully the meaning of the word. Presently the word "poppy" had to be spelled.

"Who knows what 'poppy' means?" asked the teacher.

The same little girl raised her hand, this time brimful of confidence.

"Well, what's the answer, Maggie?"

"It means a man mummy," replied the child.

### Was Andrew Jackson's Jockey.

Alston Gibson, one of Andrew Jackson's favorite jockeys, is living quietly at Calera, Ala., having nearly reached the age of 116 years. He was born July 4, 1788, in South Carolina, and there is documentary evidence of his great age. The old man still takes much interest in racing matters. With Gibson is his wife, whom he married in 1839. She was born in 1816.

The pastor of the little country church had been much annoyed by having the members of his congregation straggle in long after the service had begun. One Sunday morning, when he felt that further forbearance with this fault was impossible, he decided to rebuke some conspicuous offender. About twenty minutes later than the proper time, there entered a mild mannered little woman, one of the regular attendants of the church, but quite incorrigible in her tardiness. The minister looked up, fixed her with his spectacles, and remarked:

"Sister, you are very much behind time. I hope you will not be so late in getting to heaven!"

The little woman looked up, smiled sweetly, and, without a trace of confusion, replied, placidly:

"I shan't care about that, doctor, so long as I get there!"

And now the pastor feels that the smile that went around the church somehow spoiled the effectiveness of his reprimand.

"Marie" said Mr. Jollyboy, very solemnly thinking to take a rise out of the wife of his bosom, "I heard of a dreadful operation which was undergone by a girl. She seemed in danger of losing her sight, and the clever ophthalmic surgeon who operated on her found—"

"Yes!" breathlessly interposed Mrs. Jollyboy; "found what?"

"That the poor girl had a young man in her eye!" rejoined hubby with a chuckle.

Silence reigned supreme for the space of five minutes, at the end of which time Mrs. Jollyboy said quietly:

"Well of course it would all depend on what kind of a young man it was, as there are many men she would have been able to see through!" and with a serene smile, Mrs. J. resumed her knitting, leaving the enemy completely routed.

"When I was in politics out in Iowa," said Secretary Shaw, "I had some difficulty in deciding on a county ticket. I met a Swede who is a big farmer in my district, and talked to him about the candidates.

"'Olaf,' I asked 'whom do you think we should nominate for county judge?'

"'I tank Ole Oleson bet goot man,' he said.

"'And for district attorney?'

"'Yon Yonson.'

"'And for county treasurer?'

"'Neils Peterson.'

"'And for sheriff?'

"'I tank James Smith.'

"'But Olaf,' I protested, 'you have named a Swede for every other position, why not a Swede for sheriff?'

"'Oh, we must do something to catch the Yankee vote.'"—Philadelphia Post.

"This seems to be the age," grumbled the housewife, "when you are unable to get anything except something that's just as good as something else."—Chicago Post.

### An Arab Spy Outwitted.

Once at least, in Egypt, the loss of an eye in an earlier campaign proved a great service to Lord Wolseley and his army. He could get no information of the enemy's strength or position. An Arab was captured prowling around our outposts, and was brought before him. It was ten to one the sullen fellow knew everything. Lord Wolseley questioned him. The fellow answered never a word, standing stolid between the two soldiers. At last a happy idea struck the general. He said in Arabic, "It is no use you refusing to answer me, for I am a wizard, and at a wish can destroy you and your masters. To prove this to you, I will take out my eye, throw it up, catch it, and put it back in my head." And, to the horror and amazement of the fellow, Lord Wolseley took out the eye, threw it up, caught and replaced it. That was enough; the Arab capitulated, and the information he gave the staff led to Arabia's defeat.—London Onlooker.

### Severe on Senator Platt.

Dr. Parkhurst's attention has been called to a morning newspaper account of an interview with his dear old friend, Thomas C. Platt, and particularly to the senator's assertion, "I am in town for business and religion." Then with a contemptuous snort: "Why use eight words when six would do? If Platt's going into religion it must be for business."

### A Cessation of Hostilities.

Papa—Been quarrelling with George again?

Daughter—No, indeed, I haven't! It's too near my birthday for me to quarrel with anybody. — Illustrated Bits.

### A Hard One.

Father—Why do you spent so much money?

Daughter—Oho, papa, what a hard one that is. I'm going to propose you as President of ou conundrum club.—Detroit Free Press.

A gentleman who lived in excellent style and who had spent not a little in extra decorations for his house, was visited by a friend who had had the misfortune to lose a leg and wore a wooden one.

The library had been furnished with a very beautiful floor of parquetry, and the host was horrified to see the man with the wooden leg stumping over it. All he could say, however, was in the form of a gentle hint:

"Hadn't you better come on the carpet, old fellow? I'm afraid you might slip."

"Oh, no," said the guest, "don't worry about me, it's all right, thanks—there's a nail in the end, you know."—Rochester Post-Express.

Nathan's teacher believed in reducing poetry to diagram and visible outline. Therefore, she told the class to make a rough illustration of the poem, "The Old Oaken Bucket."

Nathan's illustration consisted of a large circle, three buckets and a bunch of dots.

"Nathan," said the teacher, "I don't understand this. What's the circle?"

"That's the well," replied Nathan.

"And why have you three buckets?"

"One is the old oaken bucket, one is the iron bound bucket, and the other is the moss covered bucket which hung in the well."

"And what are those dots?"

"Those are the loved spots which my infancy knew."—Boston Herald.

So when the king had banished the three young princes to the top-story back room of the tower, there came an argumentator who wanted to know the wherefore and the whyfore of it all. "The princes are there," replied the Lord High Chamberlain, "on account of the King's health." "Elucidate!" said the argumentator. "Well, the court physician declares that the king needs a change of heir!" And so it was, and so it ever shall be, that one of the most ancient puns in the business must go on and on and on. Selah!—Baltimore News.

Mrs. Huskinby (with letter from son at college): "Jason says that he hates to trouble us ag'in, but he must have twenty dollars more tew buy more books."

Mr. Huskinby: "Wa-all, by gum! I'm a-goin' tew write a letter tew Andrew Carnegie! If this ain't as deservin' a case fer a free lib-ry as he ever heerd tell uv, then I ain't no student uv eddication."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Patient—Is it because I'm better or worse that you changed the prescription last time?

Doctor—Neither, my dear sir. My friend the druggist was all out of one of the things called for by the former prescription, and, of course, I thought it no more than right to put in something instead that he did have.—Boston Transcript.

"When it comes to cake," she said, tilting her nose ever so slightly, "a man's ignorance is colossal. What do you know, for instance, about angel food?"

"I think I know the kind the only angel of my acquaintance likes," whispered young Spoonamoore, handing her a box of fudge.—Chicago Tribune.

No danger of libel—A movement is on foot to induce Congress to admit authors' manuscripts to the mails as third-class matter. Much of it is really worse than that, so Congress can act with a clear conscience.—Baltimore American.

Fond Mother—Come, Charley, and kiss mamma.

Charley—No, thank you; I saw you kissing pa last evening. I can't abide a coquette.—Boston Transcript.

"Pa, what is a standing invitation?"

"The look in a woman's eyes when she gets into a crowded car, my son, and gazes at the men who have seats."—Cinn. Times-Star.

"Of course I will be uglier some day," she whispered.

"Impossible," he replied gallantly. And he wonders that she sent his presents back.—New Yorker.

Thermometers are not the only things which are graduated and get degrees without having brains.—Cornell Widow.

Men not only make their wives write all the kin letters, but of late they make them answer the telephone.

Orders for locomotives for India and South Africa have been placed with Leeds firm.

### Rich Cargo From Japan.

The most valuable cargo ever shipped from Japan to America was that which was brought from Yokohama by the steamship Lyra. It consists of articles for the Japanese exhibit at the World's Fair. Included in the shipment were many contributions from the Mikado's own private collection.

Among the articles is a case of Japanese coins valued at $12,000. There are specimens of armor, showing the evolution of defensive body covering in Japan for more than 2,000 years; pictures showing the development of art in Nippon for centuries; Cloisonne, Imari and Satsuma vases and vessels of indescribable beauty and of priceless value; ivory carvings, gold lacquer work, inlaid cabinets, temple antiquities, bronzes of wonderful workmanship, tapestries from the ancient palaces of the Mikadoes, and the entire material for the construction of a Japanese village to be erected in the Japanese concession at the exposition.

The Brute—What are you thinking of, Mamie? Mamie—I am dreaming of my youth. The Brute—I thought you had a far-away look in your eyes. Princeton Tiger.


Fall River Line.

**FOR NEW YORK, the South and West.**

STEAMERS

**PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM**

in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days only at 9:15 p. m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, week days only, at 5:30 p. m., due at Newport 2:45 a. m., leaving there at 3:45 a. m., for Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent, C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I. O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

**Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.**

CHANGE OF TIME

On and After October 1,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

**PROVIDENCE**

Week days 8.65 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, at 4 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 60 Cents.

PRUDENCE and CONANICUT.

Stop at Conanicut Park Mondays only. Stop at Prudence Park Mondays and Saturdays only.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.

A. K. TILLINGHAST, President.

**Newport & Wickford**

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect Nov. 1, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

Leave

| | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newport | *10 00 | *1 15 | *4 05 | *7 25 |
| Prov. ar | 11 50 | 3 18 | 5 50 | 9 50 |
| Boston, ar | 1 18 | 4 30 | 7 00 | 11 00 |
| New York ar | 4 28 | 6 58 | 11 00 | B |
| | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |

Leave

| | A. M. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | a12 02 | *6 00 | *10 02 | *1 02 |
| Boston | | 10 08 | 1 08 | 3 00 |
| Providence | | 11 12 | 2 10 | 4 15 |
| Newp't, arr | 7 00 | 1 00 | 4 00 | 6 40 |
| | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |

*Daily except Sundays.

BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 1.55 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6.15 a. m.; Baltimore, 8.45 a. m.; Washington, 9.45 a. m.

a Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Following the 12.02 a. m. train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River) leaving Washington at 5.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.35 p. m.; Philadelphia 8.55 p. m.; due at Wickford Junction 5.21 a. m.; Newport 7.00 a. m.

For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs, etc., apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf A. D. MACLEOD, Agent, Newport.

**New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.**

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Jan. 31, 1904, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, SOUTH STATION, week days, 6.54, 8.13, 9.08, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.08, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.54, 10.54 a. m., 12.54, 2.54, 3.54, 4.54, a6.00, 6.54 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.08, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE (flag stop), 6.54, 9.08, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.08, 5.00, b9.13 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 6.54, 8.13, 9.08, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.08, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.08 p. m. HYANNIS, 11.00 a. m., 3.08 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.08 p.m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.08 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.13, 9.08, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.08 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Taunton Division, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.08, 5.13 p. m., LOWELL, 8.13, 11.00 a. m. 3.08 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m., PROVIDENCE, (via Fall River and Warren), 6.54, 8.13, 9.08, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.08, 5.00, 9.13 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.08, 11.00 a. m., 3.08, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.54 a. m., 12.54, 4.50, p. m. For PROVIDENCE, (via Fall River and Warren), 7.08, 11.00 a. m., 3.08, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. For BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE, 7.08, 11.00 a. m., 3.08, 5.00, b9.13 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.08, 11.00 a. m., 3.08, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. New Bedford, 7.08, 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.

b Bradford only.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

O. M. SHEPARD, Gen'l Sup't.

**Old Colony Street Railway Co.**

"Newport & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Dec. 14, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 11.45 a. m. 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, b6.45, 7.15, b7.45, 8.15, 9.15, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—b6.00, 6.45, 7.45, b8.15, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, b7.15, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, b10.45, p. m.

SATURDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, b9.45, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—b6.00, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, b9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, b9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45 p. m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, b9.45, b10.15, b11.15 p. m.

a To Portsmouth and return.

b To Portsmouth only.

**Do your CHILDREN ask QUESTIONS?**

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary.

Of course you want the best dictionary. The most critical prefer the New and Enlarged Edition of

**WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.**

*If you have any question about it write us.*

G. & C. MERRIAM CO. PUBLISHERS SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Price of Coke**

From June 15, 1903.

**Prepared, delivered,**

| | |
|---|---|
| 36 bushels, | $4.50 |
| 18 bushels, | $2.25 |

**Common, delivered.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 36 bushels, | $3.50 |
| 18 bushels, | $1.75 |

**Price at works,**

Prepared, 11c. a bushel, $10 for 100 bushels

Common, 9c. a bushel, $8 for 100 bushels

Orders left at the Gas Office, 181 Thames street, or at Gas Works will be filled promptly.

**MICHAEL F. MURPHY,**

**Contractor**

—AND—

**BUILDER**

**OF MASON WORK,**

NEWPORT, R.I.

Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.

Orders left at

**Calendar Avenue.**

GOLDBECK'S

**Diastasic Extract of Malt.**

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion, Anemia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

DIRECTIONS—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste Children in proportion to age.

Sold by D. W. SHEEHAN, 18 and 20 Kinsley's Wharf, Newport R. I.

**JOHN WANAMAKER.**

Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts.,

New York, July 24, 1899

Gentlemen:

Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly,

C. W. Eastwood.

To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET Co.,

17 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

10 and 25 cents per package, at all druggists.

**NEWPORT Transfer Express Co.**

**TRUCKERS**

—AND—

**General Forwarders.**

Heavy Trucking a Specialty.

Estimates Given on any Kind of Carting.

Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Avenue.

BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames Street and New York Freight Depot.

Telephone 71-2.

## Mystery of Christ's Humiliation.

Cross of Japan, cross of sorrow,
Where the blood of Christ was shed—
Perfect man on thee was tortured,
Perfect God on thee was bled.

Here the King of all the ages,
Throned in light are worlds could be,
Robed in mortal flesh, is dying,
Crucified by sin for me.

O mysterious condescending!
O abandonment sublime!
Very God Himself is bearing
All the sufferings of time.

This, all human thought surpassing,
This is earth's most awful hour.
God has taken mortal weakness;
God has laid aside the power.

Who shall fathom that descending
From the ralntow-circled throne,
Down to earth's most base profaning,
Dying, desolate, alone?

—Selected from Stalner's Crucifixion.

## How He Got In.

A fellah went home in a handson—
He had been all evening to dansons—
And he sighed. "Well, that's queer!
There is no keyhole here!"
So he threw his hat over the transom.

—Baltimore News

## The Coutts Guinea.

Few people are aware of the real size of Coutt's Strand Banking House, only a small part of which is visible from the front, but it really runs into four other streets, a connecting bridge spanning Godard street, for the building of which a special act of Parliament had to be obtained says a London exchange. The ordinary banking department needs only a passing mention, and then one goes through a broad corridor, which is really the aforesaid bridge, and a very commanding apartment is reached where the inside clerical work is carried through, and where the partners' desks still occupy their time-honored position. Here is kept the lucky guinea which has become the sacred relic of the house of Coutts, jealously guarded by the chief cashier, an elderly gentleman who has spent the whole of his business life in these precincts. This guinea was exhibited to the writer and its history is as follow:

Mr. Coutts was a very eccentric man, and, despite his great wealth, was often very shabbily dressed. Being, however, of singularly refined and stately bearing, he was a man who attracted attention. One day he was walking out in his favorite attitude—hands behind his back. As he thus walked he attracted the attention of another gentleman, who was also taking a constitutional, and who was immediately moved with sympathy for the evident poverty of the shabby genteel individual in front of him. Being himself in fairly affluent circumstances, he determined to afford some slight relief to one who seemed to need it so much, and who doubtless would not disclose his position in order to obtain assistance. Accordingly he slipped quietly and quickly up behind him, and, placing a guinea into one of the open hands he as suddenly withdrew before the astonished recipient was sufficiently aroused from his reverie to remonstrate. One can imagine the suprise of the benevolent old gentleman on the next evening, when on attending a dinner party given in honor of Mr. Coutts, the banker, he recognized in him the decayed gentleman on whom he had bestowed his well meant charity the day before. Mr. Coutts never parted with this coin; it was for a time in the possession of the Baroness, but her ladyship sent it back to the bank some thirty odd years ago.

## A Vegetable Porcupine.

The best hated cactus in America is the cholla. The Mexicans say that if you go near a cholla joint it will jump at you. Certainly if you touch one it will stick, and when you try to free yourself it will pierce your other hand as well. Each pendent joint seems to reach out for the passerby, and the ground beneath the broad cholla tree is strewn with fallen fragments, many of which take root and grow.

After one has felt the sharp spines through heavy boots and seen their needle points, it is a source of continual wonder to see the wild cattle of Arizona quietly browsing on chollas. The phrase "cactus fed" as applied to Arizona, is not a figure of speech. During the years of drought thousands of cattle carry themselves over until the next grass by eating chollas. With their leathery tongues and lips they strip the spiny joints from the trunk and leave the wide spreading cactus a bare and woody skeleton. It is only the range cattle, whose mouths have been horned on the thorny mesquite and ironwood browse, who will undertake to eat cactus, and cattlemen therefore often burn the thorns from chollas and nopals in order to tempt their more fastidious animals to eat.—Country Life in America.

## "The Youth of Washington."

In the April Century will begin Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's unique new book, "The Youth of Washington: Told in the Form of an Autobiography." A new and vivid sense of the personality of Washington and of the remarkable experiences which made him the man for the hour and for all the time will be the reward, it is prophesied, of every reader of this record. Dr. Mitchell imagines Washington sitting down at Mount Vernon in his old age and recording solely for his own eye the story of his "youthful life and the influences that affected it for good or evil." It is claimed that the author has so fully entered into the habit of mind of Washington that it will be impossible for the ordinary reader to separate in the text the passages taken out of Washington's actual writings from those which Dr. Mitchell imagines him to write.

## Poe's Life in Richmond.

The use of some hitherto unpublished portraits of the poet's friends will give additional interest to Charles Marshall Graves's "Landmarks of Poe in Richmond" in the April Century. Beside the portrait of Edgar Allen Poe himself, from the daguerreotype owned by The Players, New York, will be shown likenesses of Mrs. Susan Archer Talley Weiss, an intimate friend; John Allan, Poe's foster-father; Mrs. John Allan; Mrs. Sarah Elmira Royster Shelton, Poe's first sweetheart; beside pictures of several buildings in Richmond. Poe loved Richmond, says Mr. Graves, as he loved no other place on earth, for here he spent his childhood and youth, passed the first year of his married life, and did much of his best work.

"Does it take true genius to be a poet laureate?" asked the tourist. "No," answered the English bard. "Not genius; courage."—Washington Star.

"After all," said Crooklt, "honesty is the best policy." "Well, you ought to know, having tried both."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## The Japs of Long Ago.

A well-known Newark man who followed the sea from boyhood up to the time of his retirement a few years ago, and who was on board the San Jacinto, a steam frigate and the flagship of Commodore Armstrong's fleet in Shimoda harbor while negotiations for an international treaty between Japan and this country were being completed in 1855-1856, expressed himself as greatly surprised to learn through the newspaper reports of the country what rapid strides in civilization the Japs have made during the last half century.

The Newarker remembers with what consternation the Japanese watched the approach of the American man-of-war as she steamed into the harbor in 1855 bearing Commodore Armstrong, of the United States navy, and Consul General Townsend Harris, who was to represent this country in Japan. Commodore Perry had been to the country a few months previous with a letter from President Fillmore to the Mikado, the object of the communication being to establish treaty relations between the two countries, especially with a view of protecting shipwrecked mariners, but the provisions of the treaty had not been carried out to that time, and Admiral Armstrong was sent by this government to compel the Japanese to live up to their promises.

Few of the Japs had seen a steamship at that time and fewer still a gunboat, and in terror of the American warships the frightened officials hastily agreed to open the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate to trade with this country, which had been one of the agreements on the treaty signed in 1854, but which had never been carried out.

"I can well remember how powerfully our ships impressed the Japanese in those days," said the old man-of-wars-man to a reporter of the Newark Sunday Call, "and can hardly realize that Japan has acquired a navy of ironclads that compares favorably with the navies of other nations of the earth. As we neared the inhospitable coast on which so many of our mariners had been shipwrecked only to be cruelly treated by the natives or perhaps killed outright, and came to anchor off Shimoda, the people lined the shores and stared at us as though we were visitors from some other world.

"They were amazed to see us enter the harbor and glide up to our moorings without sails spread to the breeze, as well as astonished at the size and number of the guns we carried when later some of the more adventurous came aboard. It was the sight of these great war vessels more than anything else that impelled Japan to consent to carry out the provisions of the treaty and Commodore Perry's gunboat policy followed out by Commodore Armstrong in his dealings with the people proved successful, although the object of the fleet was accomplished without the firing of a single shot.

"At first, the Mikado sent an insignificant official to treat with Commodore Armstrong, but, as the Commodore came from the president of the United States, and thought that the ruler of all Japan himself was none too good to confer with him, he sent the little man back with the request to his master to send some one higher up. The next diplomat was an important court official, with whom negotiations were concluded, and after the arrangements were completed Consul General Harris was put ashore at Shimoda, and the American flag was spread to the breeze on Japanese soil for the first time in the history of the world.

"The Mikado's representative was received on board the San Jacino, the flagship, with all the honors that could be accorded him, and was greatly impressed at once with all he saw. He was allowed to use his eyes as he would, and was escorted about the ship, shown the engine room and the big guns, care being taken to let him see everything that would tend to impress him with the power and strength of an American man-of-war.

"After the negotiations had been concluded, the people generally were received on board the ship and allowed to examine her from stem to stern. They went over every inch of her, timorously at first, but gaining courage as they grew more familiar with the monster, and showed interest in everything. Questions were asked of the officers and men that showed their grasp on matters scientific and proved them far superior in intellect to the Chinese.

"When the Americans first reached Shimoda the Japanese were hostile to us, but after a time more friendly relations were in order. The ship's crew had been eating salt meat exclusively for some weeks prior to our reaching Japan and took the first opportunity to purchase fresh fish from a Japanese fisherman off Shimoda. The entire crew ate heartily of the fish and a few days afterward every man had an ugly looking rash on his face and body. Until the ship's doctor found out that the rash was caused by the action on the system of the fresh fish after so much salt meat had been eaten, the men thought they had been poisoned by the Japanese, and were prepared to open fire on them at short notice.

"When we finally landed after Consul General Harris had been put ashore, the Americans were the objects of great interest to the Japs. We visited the bazars and shops, but were followed everywhere. This was a mystery as well as a source of annoyance to us until we learned that the Japs had forbidden their women to hold any intercourse with the foreigners, and to shut themselves up in their houses at the approach of an American, and were following us about to see that the curiosity of their wives and daughters did not get the best of them."

The San Jacinto was sent to Shimoda not so very many years after an earthquake had destroyed the old town of that name and made a new harbor over the spot where the houses and bazars once stood. The ship anchored directly over this buried city, and while it lay there the mainmast of the Russian frigate Diana, which went down with all on board in a catastrophe, could be seen lying on the beach. The spar had rotted off and had been washed ashore.

Another interesting sight to the Americans, says the veteran, was an immense fortification that looked to them like another Gibralter on the hillside commanding the sweep of the harbor. The hill was apparently entrenched, and ugly looking guns poked their muzzles through port holes in the earthworks. They wondered at the strength of the fort, about which they had been told nothing before their departure for Japan, but upon approaching close to the shore they found the defense a "Quaker fort," and that the supposed guns were huge logs painted to resemble canon.

Dorothy—Penelope is a frightfully fluent talker; I couldn't get a word in edgewise. Theodore—Oh, that was only because you let her get the first start.—Life

## Teeth and Sight.

"Many people who come to me to have their teeth attended to complain incidentally of failing eyesight, and when I tell them that bad teeth in nine cases out of ten are the cause few feel inclined to believe me," said a well known New York dentist.

"Bad sight is generally attributed to overstudy, debilated constitution and a hundred and one other causes. But have you ever heard any one place the blame on the teeth? Bad teeth are the direct result of insufficient application of the toothbrush, and bad eyesight, resulting from the decayed molars exciting disturbance of the ocular nerves, is the next inevitable penalty. That is a fact which seems to be but little known.

"The other day I extracted four decayed teeth of a young girl who was almost totally blind. Her pupils were dilated and insensible. A week after I had pulled her teeth her sight was practically restored. Two months previous to this cure the girl had been examined by an expert oculist, who, after putting her to various eye tests, designated the case as 'hysterical amblyop a' and I guess that's about all the satisfaction the girl got, judging by her condition when she came to me. In saying this do not think, for a moment that I am in any way prejudiced against oculist. I merely cite the instance.

"In the course of a year I attend to the teeth of scores of people with impaired vision, and in every case where the teeth are drawn the sight is soon after either greatly improved or entirely restored."

## A Leap Year Proposal.

Ernestina Schmit, of San Francisco, is disgusted with the men of that state. They simply won't marry, and Ernestina has a scheme to wake them up. She writes to the Board of Supervisors, and puts the matter in this shape for their consideration.

"In this city it is a notorious fact that there are hundreds of single men in all walks of life of marriageable age, well qualified to take unto themselves a wife. I think there should be a law in this city making it a misdemeanor for any man to refuse to marry a young lady who proposes to him, as long as it does not interfere with the principles of his religion. And I think it is in accordance with God's ordinance that every man should be married. This being leap year, a young lady would have the excuse to make the proposal. I beg leave to request you to pass the following ordinance:

"Be it ordained by the people of the city and county of San Francisco, as follows:

"That any male person over the age of 21 years, unmarried, who shall, upon being proposed to by an unmarried female, over the age of 18 years, and who is of the same religion, and is not engaged or prohibited by law from intermarrying, refuse to accept such proposal and to marry said female shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

## A Remarkable Clock.

With a scroll saw, plane, a hammer and a common pocket-knife, Marvin Shearer, a one-armed cripple of Akron, O., has made the most wonderful clock in the world. It is twelve feet four inches high, more than five feet wide, and almost three feet deep. It contains 4,161 pieces of wood of thirty-seven different kinds. There are 102 pictures in or on the clock, all of which Mr. Shearer painted. The motive power consists of a water pump having a capacity of 200 gallons per hour, a one-half horse electric motor and several other electrical appliances.

The clock weighs 850 pounds and is constructed in three sections. On the face of the top section are nine dials, seven of which give the time in three foreign cities and four American cities; one the local standard time, the other, the calendar dial, indicating all the changes of the moon, the months, day and date. The weather signals are translated by signal flags on a revolving staff directly in front of the calendar dial. Thermometers, barometers and hydrometers each tell its tale, and around the dials pieces of wood from each state, territory and foreign possession in the Union are arranged, decorated with the coat-of-arms of each. On either side of the clock dial can be seen every man-of-war in the United States.

## How to see the Wind.

"Bet yer the drinks I can show yer the wind," said a seedy individual in a thirst quenching store the other morning. Many believed that the man's statement was nonsensical, but it is nevertheless true.

On the first windy day go into the garden, taking with you the brightest saw you have. If the wind is blowing from the north hold the saw with its ends pointing, one to the east, the other to the west.

Take the saw as if you were going to cut the air upward and let the teeth which are on top, tilt over till the flat part of the saw is on an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon.

Then, if you look along the teeth of the saw, you can see the wind pour over the teeth as plainly as the water over a windfall.

## A Dangerous Clock.

The greatest care is taken at the czar's general receptions to prevent any attempt on his life. The system of espionage at court is the most elaborate that can be devised. Nevertheless, there are, from time to time, alarming indications that the precautions taken are inadequate. In the month of May last an explosive was found in the clock in the chimney-piece of the breakfast room in Gatchina in which the little daughters of the czar were accustomed to take their breakfast with their English governess. For some reason it was noticed that the hands of the clock pointed to five minutes to nine for several consecutive minutes, although the mechanism of the timepiece was operating as usual. On examination it was found that a high explosive had been inserted in the clock.

In the early eighties Jim Schultz was justice of the peace in Twin Groves township, Nebraska. One day an attorney was exceedingly domineering in his words and actions. His honor finally gave vent to his feelings as follows: "The court will now take a recess. Mr. Attorney, you are a d—d liar and a scoundrel. The court will now come to order. Mr. Attorney, if you open your head I'll fine you for contempt."—Argonaut.

Politeness is a sort of guard which covers the rough edges of our character and prevents their wounding others.

# Women's Dep't.

## Miss Anthony and the Raisins.

A pleasant incident in connection with the recent National Suffrage Convention at Washington was the presentation to Miss Susan B. Anthony on her birthday of a basket of raisins from Mrs. Elizabeth Russell of Minneapolis. It was in memory of a noteworthy adventure that befell Miss Anthony and Rev. Anna H. Shaw a few years ago when they were campaigning for a pending woman suffrage amendment in South Dakota. They had to ride thirty miles in a sleigh, in very cold weather to reach one of their appointments, and then to ride forty miles more, by night, over extremely rough roads, to the railroad where they were to take the train for their next meeting. The little station, which they reached at 4 a. m., consisted of one small bare room, without even a bench. The train was five hours late. Miss Anthony, who was then nearly 80 years of age, sat down on the floor in a corner, and managed to get some sleep, resting her head on her knees. Miss Shaw walked up and down till the belated train arrived. The two ladies had nothing to eat but a handful of raisins, which they divided between them, half a dozen raisins for each.

Col. T. W. Higginson was once told by a young opponent of equal rights that the majority of women did not wish to vote. Col. Higginson said to him. "You dwell only on the quantity of the desire for equal suffrage. I want you now to learn something about quality. Go and talk with Lucy Stone!" The women who wish to vote are not yet a majority, but the intensity with which they wish it, and the hardships which many of them are ready to undergo in working for it, are worthy of note. Still more significant is the quality of brain, and heart in those who have been for half a century the most active in this movement. As Col. Higginson said on another occasion, "What the ablest women believe to-day is what the average women will believe to-morrow.—Alice Stone Blackwell.

The sympathy of American women was bespoken for Russia by the Russian Consul-general Nicholas de Lodygenski, at a meeting held in New York City under the auspices of the Co-operative Entertainment Club, of which Mrs. Rosewell D. Hitchcock is president. He said: The Russian people is a great Christian nation, designed by the Almighty to accomplish a great Christian mission on earth. All other multiple sides of national life, wars, politics, commerce, literature and art, all of these are of secondary importance. After religion, the most characteristic feature of Russian psychology and Russian life is the general unquestioned and unquestionable recognition of the noble role of women in the family, in society and in the state. He expressed his joy at witnessing this evening the Russian Christian cause in America is now being taken up by distinguished American ladies.

An American woman, if intelligent, with knowledge of Christianity, as embodied and practiced by the Russian State Church, can have little sympathy with it. "It stands not for Christian virtues but for religious persecutions in a gigantic scale." Madame Novikoff, Russia's unofficial but recognized representative in England, writes:

In England and America, where the Christian faith is splintered into a hundred sects, it may be not only possible but necessary to allow liberty of religious competition or propagandism. With us it is not so, we consider every schism a plague whose infuation has to be stamped out. Before even the duty of defending the frontier from the invasion of hostile armies, is the duty of defeoding the orthodox faith from the assaults of sects and heresies, hence all those who will not conform to the orthodox Greek Church, be they Romanist, Protestant, Armenian or Jew, are subject to death, torture, exile, the work still going on. Any American woman who imagines Russia to have a Christian government should read the syllabus recently published of three lectures by Prof. Wm. G. Ward of Boston. To claim that under such a government we may look for the highest respect for woman is an anomaly, the highest type of civilization goes hand in hand with its educator, its ideal of Christianity. Christ set an example for all time, if women occupy the place of high honor and respect why should the Czar be in danger of Melancholia because all his children were girls? A year or two ago a peasant woman could not take out a passport for herself in going from place to place; was obliged to go on her husbands, this was announced as a great reform as now a wife when beaten could flee to a neighboring village. This seems to imply want of legal redress. Her case is far worse when suspected of religious or political heterodoxy; some of the best and most intelligent women have been banished to Siberia or sent for life to state prison, where the treatment drives a large proportion to lunacity or suicide. The law requires that a woman who is a religious dissenter shall be separated from her children, when other cruelties are inflicted contrary to law. When the Russian Quakers refused to render military service all the men were dragged off to prison and regiments of Cossacks were quartered for weeks in their homes to abuse their unprotected wives. The Jewish women of Kishineff also know something about that respect for women which we are now assured is such a prominent characteristic second only to religion. Russia must remain I fear for the present king of despots and the oppresser of her people generally though she has some bright spots on her political history. The freeing of the serf is to her credit as well as the universal peace movement which tends towards the highest civilization. We have some dark spots on our own. What can we say of the slaughtered Jew when we burn the negro alive without mentioning others to our credit.

A Scottish minister lately returned home from a long holiday trip on which he had been accompanied by his wife. At a prayer meeting shortly afterward an elder offered up thanks for the minister's safe return, but unfortunately put his foot in it. "O Lord," he said, "we thank thee for bringing our pastor safe home, and his dear wife, too, O Lord, for thou preservest man and beast!"

Colombia has had seven constitutions and the title of the republic has been changed three times.

The cost of the pension roll is $1.75 a year for every man, woman and child in the United States.

He—"I'd give up all my millions to have you." She.—"If you did you wouldn't have me."


# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."


Gratitude is the fairest blossom which springs from the soul; and the heart of man knoweth none more fragrant.


Trust those who have tried.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that.—Oscar Ostrom, 43 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I suffered from catarrh; it got so bad I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well.—A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts., or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.


Mr. Wu's admirers in America are glad to see that even in China it is hard to keep a good man down.


Relief from Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Nausea, Dizziness, Pain in the Side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. These complaints are nearly always caused by torpid liver and constipated bowels. Restore these organs to their proper functions and the trouble ceases. Carter's Little Liver Pills will do this every time. One pill is a dose. Don't forget this. Price 25 cents.


An authority puts the total annual expenses of printed forms of advertising at $600,000,000.

The amount paid in pensions since the civil war is $3,134,271,548.


CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought


"I can stand a good deal, but I have some feelings," said the busy man, "and those feelings were harrowed up pretty consiserable yesterday. I was in a great hurry, and I went in to get lunch at a small unfashionable and inexpensive restaurant. I told the waiter I wanted sausages with gravy on them. He went off behind a screen, and in a minute I heard him call my order to the cook.

"One litter drowned,' was what he said."

He was not accustomed to dining at hotels, and the bill of fare perplexed him. However, he began bravely to call for and eat in the order placed. After a while a gentleman sitting opposite called for something near the bottom of the bill of fare. "My goodness!" he exclaimed. "Are you away down there? Why, I've only got to here (indicating the place with his finger), and I'm about busted already."


Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them they will certainly please you.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.


The mercantile fleet of Japan ranks seventh in the world's shipping.


Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

# "Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,

Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,

8-23 ST. PAUL, MINN.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

# To CALIFORNIA

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO.

LOWEST RATES,

SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD,

FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

12-22 (E. N. S. 30-01-000.)

# Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904.

### NOTES.

ONE LINE OF CARPENTER, from "Carpenter Memorial" by Amos B. Carpenter. This differs a little from the Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island.

John[1] Carpenter the first of the name on the English records, born 1608; was Member of Parliament, in 1829; had son

Richard[2] Carpenter, born about 1335; married Christina ——: both buried in Church of St. Martin Outwitch, Bishopgate street. Had son

John[3] Carpenter called John, Sr., because he had a younger brother John, called John, Jr. This John, Jr., was the well known Town Clerk of London, who bequeathed money to establish the "City of Loudon School". John, Sr., had son

John[4] Carpenter, born about 1410; had son

William[5] Carpenter, born about 1440, died 1520, called William of Homme; had son

James[6] Carpenter, had son

John[7] Carpenter, who had son

William[8] Carpenter, born about 1520, died 1540 or 1550; had son

William[9] Carpenter, born 1576. He was a Dissenter, and left Loodon, for Wherwell, from which town he registered when he came to America, in the "Bevis", with his son William and his son's wife, Abigail, in 1638. He returned in the same ship. His son

William[10] Carpenter, born 1605, died at Reboboth, Mass., Feb. 7, 1659. His wife was Abigail ——, who came from England with him, in the Bevis, in 1638. She died Feb. 22, 1687. William Carpenter was Freeman of Weymouth, Mass., May 13, 1640, and of Reboboth, Mass., June, 1645. He was Representative from Weymouth in 1641 and 1643, and from Reboboth in 1645. Governor Bradford manifested great friendship for him, and it was probably through his influence, and that of his wife, who was a cousin of William Carpenter, that the latter came to New England. William Carpenter's will was dated 10,10, 1659. In 1642, he had received a commission of Captain from the Governor of Massachusetts. His son

Samuel[11] Carpenter, born probably 1644, died Feb. 20, 1692 or 3; married Sarah Readaway, of Reboboth, Mass., May 25, 1660. After his death, she married (2) Gilbert Brooks. Samuel Carpenter had land allotted to him in the division of Feb. 5, 1671. His son

Solomon[12] Carpenter, born Dec. 23, 1678, md. 1696, Elizabeth Tefft. He died in South Kingstown in 1750, and she died the same year. He was made Freeman of South Kingstown in 1696. He had son

Daniel[13] Carpenter, born Dec. 28, 1712, married April 29, 1733, Renewed Smith, of Ephraim and Margaret.—E. M. T.

### QUERIES.

4727. SANDS, SMITH—Zerviah Sands, daughter of James Sands and Mary Cornell, married Aaron Smith, son of Job and grandson of Richard Smith, patentee of Smithtown, Long Island. Is there any record of their marriage?—J. C.

4728. BALDWIN, CORNELL—Elisha Baldwin, born 1750, died 1816, married Elizabeth Cornell. She died June 2, 1831, ag. 76, and was buried in same lot with her husband at the Hughson Farm near Lake Mahopac, New York. Would like to know something of her ancestry.—J. C.

4729. CORNELL, WHEATON—Mary Cornell, daughter of Elisha Cornell and Betty Lewis, married —— Wheaton. She was born 1782. Would like to know first name of her husband.—J. C.

4730. MENDALL—Can anyone give me the ancestry of the following Mendalls? Church, Daniel, Samuel, Seth, of Rochester, Mass., Samuel, of Dartmouth, Thomas and Samuel, all of whom were of Massachusetts, and served in Rhode Island forces in the Revolution.—C. D. P.

4731. SPOONER, MENDALL—Would like record of death of Charles Spooner of Newport, R. I., and wife Mary (Mendall) Gardiner. She was undoubtedly the daughter of Moses Mendall, of Dartmouth, R. I., whose estate was settled in 1748. The children mentioned were Lemuel, Noah, Susanna Bailey, Hannah Weaver, Joanna Nichols, Mary Mendall. Would like the ancestry of this Moses Mendall and name and ancestry of his wife.—C. P. P.

4732. PECKHAM—Reuben[4] Peckham (John[3], John[2], John[1]) died 1736, md. Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Susannah (Anthony) Hicks. Were there any children?—B. J. P.

4733. PECKHAM—Wanted parentage of Richard Peckham, born August 22, 1747, married Elizabeth Clarke, born May 31, 1747.—R. C.

4734. PECKHAM—Josephine Peckham, born May 29, 1788, died Nov. 19, 1877, married Mary Champlin, died Dec. 5, 1877. Wanted children, with birth data.—A. A. P.

4735. BARBER—Thomas[4] Barber (Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Moses[1]) born June 5, 1731, at Ex ter, R. I., died April 19, 1796, married 1754, Mary Barney, of Newport, R. I., born 1735, died April 16, 1817. Wanted children, with birth data.—B. B.

4736. SHERMAN—Philip Sherman, Jr., married Alice Sherman Feb. 14, 1744. Children were 1. John; 2. Abiel; 3. Dorcas; 4. Alice; 5. Sarah; 6. Experience; 7. Isabel. Wanted birth data and whom they married.—B. J. P.

4737. ANTHONY—Daniel Anthony, of James and Alice of Swansea, Massachusetts, born April 21, 1740, died August 15, 1824, at Providence, R. I., married 12-13, 1759, Mary Bowen, of Richard and Remembrance, of Warren, R. I. Would like to find her ancestry. Can any one give me a clue? Daniel and Mary had fourteen children, among them Mary born May 6, 1784. Was this Mary the Mary of the following newspaper record? "Capt. James Barker married Mary Anthony, of Capt. Daniel, March 9, 1806." Daniel Anthony had a daughter Amy and a daughter Sarah; Mary (Anthony) Barker had a daughter Amy and a daughter Sarah. These names and the dates seem to prove the identity of the two Marys. Would like any information relating to them.—E. M. T.

4738. MITCHELL, BARKER—Mary Mitchell, of James and Ann, married Matthew Barker, of Middletown, R. I., May 31, 1759. He was born Jan. 31, 1737, died Aug. 8, 1815. She was born Nov. 16, 1739. Would like her ancestry, and date of death. Was Matthew Barker a soldier of the Revolutionary War?—E. M. T.

4739. LAWTON—Would like the ancestry and dates of birth and death of Benjamin Lawton, of Newport, R. I., a soldier in the War of 1812. He was probably married two or three times, and one wife was —— Read. Can any one give me her Christian name and ancestry?—E. M. T.

4740. TAYLOR—John Taylor, of Newport, R. I., born 1770, died June 10, 1808, married Mary ——, who died November 6, 1819, aged 49 years. What was the ancestry of each?—E. M. T.

4741. HUDSON—John Hudson, of Newport, R. I., who died June 1, 1774, aged 37, married Mary (Weaver?) who died Aug. 3, 1812, aged 73. What was their ancestry?—E. M. T.

4742. WESTGATE—Sylvanus Westgate b. 1719, son of Sylvanus and Jerusha (Davis) Westgate, md. Mary Church, and in his will speaks of wife Mary, sons John, James, Jonathan, Edward, Wanton, Silvanus and William, and daughter Sarah Clark, wife of Lawrence Clark and Alice Westgate. They lived in Tiverton. It is of great importance that we should find descendants to find Mary's age at death and where she died.—M. L. T. A.

4743. GREENE—Alfred Greene, or Green, born about 1816, tradition says in Hoosic, N. Y. He had brother Almand or Almond, and sister Edna and Alma. Tradition also says from Rhode Island Greenes went first to Vermont and then to Rensselaer Co., N. Y., then Chatauqua County.

He married Margaret Shields; one account says that she was daughter of James Shields another says daughter of Henry Shields, of Saratoga County. Presumably James is right. I got it from a lady, older, now dead. There was a James Shields Goose Van Schoriks Regt. from Half Moon, near Waterford, Saratoga County. Probably James Shield married Lucinda Pulling, and had Darla, Henry and others, and these finally went I believe to extreme Western New York. Wanted parentage of Alfred Greene. His mother was a Betalph and in list of settlers in Hoosic, in History of Rensselaer County, I find the names of Samuel and Jeremiah Greene.—M. L. T. A.

4744. DRINKWATER—Samuel Drinkwater was lost at sea about 1780. He married Olive ——. Did Samuel and Olive have a son John born about 1775? —O. H. D.

4745. DYER, CRANSTON—Can any one give the name of the wife of Col. Charles Dyer, who was Col. of Kings Co. Militia during the Revolution? Did this Charles Dyer have a daughter Esther who married a Jeremiah Cranston of Wickford, R. I., about 1790?—K. M. S.

### Portsmouth.

Mr. Frank E. Rowell, assistant superintendent of this division of the Island Road, has resigned his position. Mr. Rowell has been stationed here for two years and a half and was well liked by all.

### Jamestown.

The Jamestown Brass Band have been measured for new uniforms.


# B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Co.

ESTABLISHED 1866. WESTMINSTER AND MATHEWSON STS., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

It is a pleasure to shop at a store where the clerks and salespeople are attentive and considerate, and thoroughly interested in serving you—Such are the characteristics of all the Gladding employes—Liberal reasonable compensation and considerate treatment of employes is the cause—When you shop at such a store you encourage such treatment, in giving it your endorsement—This is but one of the many reasons for shopping at Gladding's.

## Millinery

A beautiful Display of the season's popular styles in Toques, Bonnets, Street Hats, and Hats for all wear; and of Flowers, Foliage, Fancy Braids, Ribbons, Laces and Plumes.

We call attention to the exclusiveness and individuality of the "Gladding" Hats.

## Art Needlework.

Stamped Pillow Tops, all the latest designs from **25c to 75c.**

Stamped Center Pieces, **10c to $1.50**

Stamped Doilies, **8c to 50c.**

All the new material for cross stitching and darning.

A full line of Hemingway's Embroidery Silks.

All the staple lines of Mercerized Cottons for Mount Mellick Embroidery.

A complete line of Pillow Shams, Dressing Table Covers, Bureau Covers, etc., in lace, linen and muslin.

## Wash Dress Fabrics

Our exclusive line of foreign and domestic wash fabrics is greatly enriched by the addition of many new and striking effects in organdie muslins, French and Scotch ginghams, mercerized cotton voiles and linen suitings.

An attractive display of printed batiste, printed dimity and printed dotted Swiss muslin, at per yard

**12½c**

The newest—special showing of embroidered Oxfords at per yard

**98c**

**B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Company.**



# NOTE THIS AD.

## It May be to Your Advantage.

"We have customers who will purchase farms in Middletown and Portsmouth."

**Wm. E. Brightman,**

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS. Telephone 954.


### Unity Club.

Last Tuesday evening a so-called "study" meeting of the Unity Club took place to hear one of its veteran members, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, lecture on a subject which he had been asked to treat, in the series current this season on certain developments of social organization and the future improvement of communities. The special theme given him was "The Dreams of Poets regarding a New Social Order." Mr. Taylor gave a summary of not only the poetic dreams but the philosophical views entertained during past centuries, dealing chiefly on the poets of the nineteenth century. He was listened to with marked attention. The evening concluded with vocal and instrumental music, the former by Mr. William Dick, the latter by Miss Florence M. Carley. Next month the Unity Club will wind up its session for 1903-1904, at which several excellent papers and dramatic readings have been presented during the winter.

Both the great parties appear to be particularly anxious to save Rhode Island, and the level-headed men of both parties allow that it is in a mighty bad way.—Boston Herald.

Don't be alarmed, dear Herald, Rhode Island can take care of herself. And what is more will cast her electoral vote for Roosevelt by a large majority next fall.

Henry Sullivan, in the employ of Wood's drug store, has fractured his arm by falling from his bicycle on Broadway.

### Tiverton.

After a public hearing in the town hall on Saturday last on the petition of the South Shore Railway Company for a franchise to lay rails and operate a railway in this town, it was voted to grant the franchise, to expire two years from the date of granting if operations have not been begun. The incorporators are Nathaniel B. Church, Abraham Manchester, Pardon G. Brownell, E. A. Cornell, Godfrey Cornell, N. B. Everett, Arthur S. Phillips, J. C. Mackenzie.

The proposed route is as follows: Commencing at a point in the line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island on Stafford road, and passing through the town and the village of Bliss Four Corners to the line between Tiverton and Little Compton, at or near the village of Adamsville; beginning at or near Tiverton Four Corners and passing southeasterly to the line between Tiverton and Little Compton, at or near Adamsville.


# NOTICE.

## CANVASS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN of the City of Newport will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber in the City Hall, on

**THURSDAY, April 7th, 1904,**

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

for the purpose of canvassing, correcting and completing the WARD LISTS of Voters in Newport, for the WARD MEETINGS to be holden on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1904. Witness my hand,

DAVID STEVENS,
City Clerk.

3-26


Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 21, A. D. 1904.

CHRISTOPHER F. BARKER presents to this Court his petition in writing, praying that two instruments in writing, therewith presented, the first dated September 28, 1881, purporting to be the last will and testament of his father,

*ROBINSON P. BARKER,*

late of said Middletown, deceased, and the second dated April 8, 1881, purporting to be a codicil to and part of said last will and testament, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded as such, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, said petitioner, as the sole Executor of said will and without bond as provided therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of April next, A. D. 1904, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
3-26 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 21, A. D. 1904.

HERBERT T. SHEFFIELD and others present to this Court their petition in writing, representing that

*HARRIET N. BARKER,*

the Widow of Robinson, a person of full age, has a legal settlement in said Middletown, that she is of unsound mind, incompetent to transact business and incapable to properly care for her person and discreetly manage her estate, and that she is likely to bring herself to want and render herself chargeable, and praying this Court to appoint Christopher F. Barker, or some other suitable person, Guardian of the person and estate of the aid Harriet N. Barker.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of April next, A. D. 1904, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
3-26 Probate Clerk.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of WILLIAM WHITTEY, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been duly qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to ANDREW F. NEWTON, Administrator.

Newport, R. I., March 28th, 1904—3-26

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

House of Representatives, Providence, March 18, 1904.

**PUBLIC HEARING.**

**Fraternal Beneficiary Associations.**

The Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in the bill entitled "An Act relating to Fraternal Beneficiary Associations," in Committee Room 28, State House, Providence, on THURSDAY, March 24, 1904, upon the rising of the House.

JAMES HARRIS, Chairman.
ARTHUR A. RHODES, Clerk.
86 Weybosset Street. 3-26


AN

## Easter Opening

In Novelties in Cards, etc., that will surprise you by their unique workmanship and ideas. It will be a pleasure to inspect our attractive display.

**CARR'S,**

Daily News Building.



YOU CONSULT SPECIALISTS IN OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS, WHY NOT WHEN YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**C. H. Wrightington,**

84 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

OWNERS—Send details of your farm property.



# DOWN AGAIN.

Can't begin to tell you how much satisfaction it gives us every time we can squeeze some concession out of some manufacturer for you—satisfaction to do it in the first place, and satisfaction to tell you about it in the second, because it proves to you how on the alert we are for you, and how determined we are to give you every buying advantage we can get—just to make you trade here. Today its

## Merritt Couches.

One of the most convenient things a house can hold. It's as comfortable a couch as one would wish for; but if there's a guest or two more than the regular beds can take care of, Presto change, and in a twinkling it's a regular bed with national spring, mattress and pillows complete—better than that, you needn't take up all the space in the room by making it a full sized bed unless it's necessary. Simply raise one side and it's a size; can you conceive anything more practical? Other dealers charge $8 for this bunch of convenience.

**Our Price $6.00.**

## A. C. TITUS CO.,

225—229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.


## Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, May 21st, A. D. 1903.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 854, issued out of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1903, and returnable to the said Court November 15th, A. D. 1903, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1903, in favor of Pauline I. Curley, of Newport in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against James Coyle, Executor, et al., defendants, I have this day at 15 minutes past 9 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which George Babcock Hazard, deceased, at the time of his death had in and to the following described parcels of land, and all the right, title and interest which Samuel R. Honey, at the time of the filing of the said Bill of Complaint, namely on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1898, had in and to certain lots or parcels of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, namely:

1. A certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon standing, situated in said Newport and bounded as follows: Northerly, on Sunshine Court, fifty (50) feet; Easterly, on land of the Old Colony Railroad Company, one hundred (100) feet; Southerly, on land of George G. Barlow, fifty (50) feet, and Westerly, on land of Thomas G. Weaver, one hundred (100) feet, and containing five thousand (5000) square feet of land, or however otherwise the same may be bounded and described.

2. That certain tract of land bounded, Easterly, on land of Frank F. Nolan, one hundred and twenty-three 6-12 (123 6-12) feet; Southerly on land late of John G. Stoddard, deceased, forty (40) feet; Westerly, on the Potter School, or lands of the Trustees of Long Wharf, one hundred and thirty feet and six inches, and Northerly on Elm street, forty (40) feet, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

3. A certain lot or tract of land with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon standing, bounded and described as follows: Northerly, on lands of Enos Pedro; Easterly, on lands of William H. Dixon; Southerly, on lands of George and Mary Jackson, and Westerly, on lands formerly of said Rowland A. Hazard.

4. A certain lot of land and the barn and other buildings thereon standing, bounded Easterly, on land of George and Mary Jackson; Southerly, on land of John G. Stoddard, deceased; Westerly, on land of the City of Newport, and Northerly, on a passage way, or however otherwise the same and each of the same may be bounded or described.

5. A certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly, on land of Charles Austin; Easterly, on Madison Court; Southerly, on land next hereinafter described, and Westerly, on land of the Old Colony Railroad Company.

6. A certain lot or parcel of land with a dwelling house and other improvements thereon standing, bounded and described as follows: Easterly, on land of Daniel B. Brayman and David Brayman; Southerly, on land of Samuel Smith; Westerly, on land of the Old Colony Railroad Company, and Northerly, on land at one time of William Leonard wife, and being the parcel of land next hereinbefore described.

7. All that certain parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said Newport and bounded and described as follows: Easterly, on Thames street, about one hundred (100) feet; Northerly, on land late of James G. Albro, deceased, about one hundred (100) feet, thence Easterly again by lands late of said Albro, about fifty (50) feet; thence Northerly again on lands formerly of Benjamin H. Tisdale, Benjamin C. Weaver, lands formerly of George H. Norman, and lands of Caleb Tripp, deceased; Westerly, on the Cove Reservoir, and Southerly on lands late of the said Rowland A. Hazard, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described, except a certain parcel being a portion thereof since sold by Samuel R. Honey to Jennie May Tozier, by deed bearing date February 25th, 1898, and recorded Land Evidence of said Newport, Vol. 71 at page 127,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on lots or parcels of land at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the **25th day of August, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon,** for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

HUGH N. GIFFORD,
8-1-4w Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, Sc. Newport, August 25, 1903.

**The Above Advertised Sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, September 29, 1903, at the same hour and place above named.**

HUGH N. GIFFORD,
9-26 Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, Sc. Newport, September 29, 1903.

**The Above Advertised Sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1903, at the same hour and place above named.**

HUGH N. GIFFORD,
12-26 Deputy Sheriff

Newport, Sc. Newport, December 29, 1903.

**The above Advertised Sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, March 29th, A. D. 1904, at the same hour and place above named.**

HUGH N. GIFFORD,
3-19-2w Deputy Sheriff.

## MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made and executed by Mary H. Horgan and Patrick H. Horgan, both of the city and county of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, &c., to Lewis L. Simmons, of said Newport, Trustee, dated February 1st, A. D. 1897, and recorded in Volume 30 of the Mortgages Land Evidence of said Newport, at pages 491 and 495, the undersigned will sell the parcel of land hereinafter described, at public auction, upon the premises on **MONDAY, April 4, A. D. 1904, at twelve o'clock noon** (the condition of said Mortgage Deed having been broken), to wit: all that parcel of land in said Newport, with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded as follows: North-Westerly, on Broadway; North-Easterly, on land known as the Benjamin Pitman estate; South-Easterly, on land of Henry Bull, and South-Westerly, on land late of Allen Townsend, deceased, it being the same premises conveyed to Mary H. Horgan by deed of record in Volume 30 at page 71 of the Land Evidence of said Newport.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he intends to bid on said property at said sale thereof.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Trustee, Mortgagee.

EUGENE C. O'NEILL, Auctioneer. 3-12-5w

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., March 7, 1904.

**Estate of Annie M. Cahill.**

FANNIE E. ROSE, Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of Annie M. Cahill, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents her petition, in writing, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts which said deceased owed, the expense of her funeral and settling her estate according to law; that said deceased at the time of her death, was seized and possessed of a certain lot or parcel of land with buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Easterly part of said New Shoreham, bounded Northerly, on land of Fannie E. Rose; Easterly, on land of the heirs of Nicholas Ball; Southerly, partly on land of Melinda Rose and partly on land of the R. I. Episcopal Convention, and Westerly, on the highway known as the South East road, containing about one acre, be the same more or less, subject to mortgage of $1500 in favor of the Island Savings Bank. And further representing, that by a sale of only so much of said real estate as is absolutely needed, the residue thereof would be so much injured as to render the sale of the whole estate more advantageous to those interested therein; and praying for reasons therein stated, that she may be authorised and empowered to sell the whole of said estate for the purposes aforesaid, with incidental charges, and said petition is received and referred to the 4th day of April, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
3-19-3w Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., March 7, 1904.

**Estate of Caleb W. Dodge.**

REQUEST in writing is made by Hannah C. Dodge, the principal devisee in the last will and testament of Caleb W. Dodge, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, that George W. Conley, of said New Shoreham, may be appointed Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the 4th day of April, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
3-19-3w Clerk.

Court of Probate of New Shoreham, R. I., March 7, 1904.

**Estate of Francis Willis.**

RAY G. LEWIS, HAMILTON A. MOTT and WINFIELD S. DODGE, commissioners appointed to examine claims against the estate of Francis Willis, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, present to this Court their report thereon:

It is ordered that the consideration of said report be referred to the Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in said New Shoreham, on Monday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
3-19-3w Probate Clerk.

### GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the estate of WILLIAM HELME, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

ABBIE S. CUMMINGS,
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., March 12th, 1904—3-19

### GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of CATHERINE REEVES, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

CHARLES M. REEVES,
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., March 12th, 1904.

### ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NEW SHOREHAM, March 12th, 1904.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administratrix on the estate of Amazon Littlefield, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned or file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement thereof.

MINNIE C. LITTLEFIELD,
3-19-3w Administratrix.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of MARY B. MURPHY, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

DANIEL J. BUCKLEY,
Administrator.

Newport, R. I., March 12th, 1904.

## NOTICE.

### Weights & Measures.

I will be at my office, City Hall (basement), from April 1 to May 1, 1904, from 9:30 a. m. to 12 m. (regular office hours daily from 10 a. m. to 12 m.) for sealing such measures, scales and balances as may be brought in according to law.

CHAPTER 167, STATUTES OF RHODE ISLAND.

SEC. 11. Every town or city sealer shall annually, at the expense of his town or city, advertise or post up notifications in public places in different parts of his town or city, for every person engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, who uses weights and measures, to bring in within a certain time, in each notification limited, being not less than one month from the date of such notification, his weights, measures, balances, and scales to be adjusted and sealed, and he shall forthwith adjust and seal all weights and measures brought to him for that purpose.

SEC. 12. Every town or city sealer shall go at least once in six months to every hay-scale or platform-scale or balance in his town or city which cannot be readily removed, and try, adjust and seal the same. After the expiration of the time limited in the notification which is required to be given in the preceding section, he shall visit the places of business of all persons who have weights, measures and balances which ought to be sealed and which have not been sealed within one year from the date of said notification, and may try, prove, and seal the same.

T. W. FREEBORNE,
Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 26, 1904—2-27.